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MBFR PROGRESS DEPENDS ON WESTERN RECIPROCATION OF EASTERN CONCESSIONS

LD280805 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 22 Aug 80 pp 5-6

[V. Komlev article: "What's New at the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The latest round of the Vienna talks, which ended on 24 July, was held under the sign of the important new proposals submitted by the socialist states on 10 July, 1980. These create all the necessary conditions for embarking without further delay on drawing up the text of an agreement on a first-stage reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

What is the essence of the new proposals?

First of all, the socialist countries stated that they deem it necessary to focus the main efforts of the participants in the talks on elaborating a first-stage agreement, a key element of which is to be the reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe. A reduction of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen during the first stage was proposed in this connection. And here it is intended not to include in the contingents subject to reduction the 20,000 Soviet servicemen already unilaterally withdrawn from the GDR. Thus the USSR will effectively reduce its troops' numerical strength by 40,000 men.

This step is a major concession to the West by the socialist countries. The point is that in recent years--that is, during the period when the Vienna talks have been in process--there has been a constant building of U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe, chiefly in the shape of big ground forces and air force formations. This is corroborated by the official data obtained from the Western side during the talks, by numerous official documents and by American leaders' statements. So it would have been perfectly justified if the socialist countries had sugrested reducing U.S. troops on a larger scale during the first stage. They did not do this, however; on the contrary, in the interests of a fundamental shift at the talks they expressed their readiness for the American troop reduction to total 13,000 men--that is, the number named by the Western side itself.

As for numerical strength of the Soviet Union's troops in central Europe, not only has it not increased during the talks, it has, on the contrary, decreased substantially as a result of the completion by 1 August of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen from the GDR. All this gave the socialist countries every reason to demand that this contingent be counted in the quota for the first-stage reduction in the USSR's Armed Forces. In the interests of expediting agreement, the socialist countries renounced that valid demand and thus agreed to reduce not 30,000 Soviet servicemen, as proposed in June, 1978, but 40,000. Accordingly, the post-reduction limitation of the Soviet troops in the region will take place from a lower reference point.

In making this concession, based on a bold political decision, the socialist states must be certain that this move will not prejudice the interests of their security. That is why they expect this advance payment [avans] to be compensated for in the final analysis and why they expect--as a result of the reductions during the two stages--the troops of all the direct participants in the talks, the USSR and the United States included, to be reduced in approximate proportion to the total numerical strength of their forces in central Europe.

Another major concession to the West is the socialist countries' agreement to establish (after both stages of the reductions) a mechanism for maintaining the equal collective levels of numerical strength of the corresponding military-political groupings' armed forces. The numerical strength of any one country's armed forces in central Europe must not exceed 50 percent of the total collective levels of 900,000 men for each military-political alliance.

A precisely elaborated mechanism for regulating these levels was proposed by the Warsaw Pact states at the Vienna talks back in June 1978. In particular, it envisaged the following rule: In the event of a possible unilateral reduction of their troops by any states, no other state party to the agreement and belonging to the same grouping can increase its troops by more than half the number of troops being reduced by its allies, and in any event must not, as a result of this in case, restore, still less exceed, the numerical strength of its troops which existed before the reductions. That setup would provide all the parties to the agreement with sufficient flexibility to maintain the collective ceilings on armed forces' numerical strength. However, the NATO countries set about disputing this self-evident fact. They made the baseless claim that the socialist states' proposals of 8 June, 1978, constituted a disguised attempt to establish national limitations on the Western side's troops.

The socialist countries took the West's viewpoint seriously (while realizing, of course, that their stance had been misinterpreted) and made a substantial change to their proposal. This, in our view, removes any possible reservations previously expressed by the Western participants. After all, the possibility is now admitted of individual states' increasing their troops if one or several of their military-political alliance partners deem it necessary for some reason to unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of their troops. In practice this means that such an increase could be considerable and would enable the direct participants in the talks to exceed the existing national levels of troop strength in central Europe. (With the condition, of course, that the numerical strength of the troops of any one direct participant in the talks must not exceed half the total collective level of 900,000 men for each alliance.) The concession the socialist countries have made on this issue should remove one of the substantial obstacles the West has artificially created to an agreement.

However, articles distorting the implications of this proposal also have appeared in certain West European press organs. For instance, West Germany's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG has claimed that its implementation would give the Soviet Union "the right to a voice in determining the numerical strength of the Bundeswehr's personnel." Since, so the paper says, this could not exceed 350,000 men. This is a clear misrepresentation, since the 50-percent rule which has now been put forward by the socialist countries relates to the collective ceilings on the numerical strength not of ground forces (700,000 men each) but of the armed forces as a whole (900,000 men each). In other words, the maximum level of any participant's armed forces can reach 450,000 men. If anyone in the West now produces objections to so generous a proposal, it will be impossible to regard these otherwise than as an indicator of militarist ambitions and of a wish to change in NATO's favor the existing correlation of forces.

Of course, agreement at the Vienna talks cannot result from concessions by one side alone. Agreement can be reached only as a result of mutual efforts. It is unrealistic to suppose that some states will reduce their troops and arms on a treaty basis while others build theirs up without hindrance. [paragraph continues]

It is also unrealistic to expect the socialist countries, when they are embarking during the first stage on a substantial reduction of the main component of their defense system--the Soviet Armed Forces--to agree to remain ignorant of when, in what approximate quantities and according to what procedure the other Western states (besides the United States) will reduce their troops. This in itself predetermines the need to elaborate criteria for the reduction of armed forces and arms during the second stage.

These criteria are also needed to enable each state to make a contribution commensurate with its military potential to the achievement of equal collective ceilings. It is further necessary that, following the socialist states' example, the West European countries and Canada show a readiness to freeze the numerical strength of their troops in central Europe between the two stages of the reductions and agree that the numerical strength of both sides' air force personnel should be limited by a maximum upper level simultaneously with the reduction of ground forces.

Another event in the last round of talks was the exchange, on the socialist countries' initiative, of updated numerical data regarding the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces as of 1 January, 1980. This exchange, carried out according to the same parameters as its predecessor (1976-1978), makes it possible to compile a pretty complete picture not only of the total numerical strength of both alliances' armed forces, but also of the numerical strength of individual countries' armies. The participants in the talks are now equipped with figures that can be used in elaborating an agreement. The new information also provides an idea of the basic trends in the development of the two military-political alliances' ground forces and air forces over the past 4 years. And that is of considerable importance for an understanding of the strategic military situation prevailing in central Europe.

First of all, despite the West's claims, the updated figures have confirmed that approximate equality of numerical strength between the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces persists in the region of the reductions.

Second, it has been ascertained that, unlike the Western states, the socialist countries have not increased the numerical strength of their troops, which has actually decreased as a result of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen from the GDR.

Third, it has become clear that the numerical strength of almost all the NATO countries' armed forces has increased substantially, primarily in the shape of large formations in both the ground forces and the air forces. A buildup of American Armed Forces in central Europe has proceeded throughout these years. It is appropriate to recall that, as U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown disclosed in the annual report to Congress on the military budget for fiscal 1981, the numerical strength of American troops on FRG territory alone has increased by 26,000 men in the last 4 years.

The state of the two sides' armed forces in the region of reductions and the trends in their development revealed as a result of the exchange of numerical data demonstrate yet again the complete untenability of Western representatives' arguments that the socialist countries have military superiority over NATO. Moreover, even an initial analysis of the updated figures shows that the West is deliberately overstating the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact states' troops and is understating, with an equal lack of justification, the numerical strength of its own troops.

For instance, the personnel of West German Pershing missile units, zonal air defense and NATO countries' helicopter units are still wrongfully ranked as part of the air forces, whereas analogous components of the socialist states' armed forces are included in the ground forces subject to reduction. Moreover, the NATO countries have still not amended their overstated assessments of the numerical strength of the socialist countries' armed forces even in those instances where it is known with great precision that they have included a whole series of categories in the calculations at variance with existing conceptions. This applies, in particular, to the personnel of the Polish coastal defense unit and of engineering and construction, railroad construction, and highway construction units of the system for the defense of Poland's territory.

As a result of this stance by the West, the figures debate clearly began to lose its meaning. But at any rate, its artificial protraction through the fault of the West cannot serve as justification for a refusal to resolve the key questions of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe or to finally get down to drawing up the text of the first agreement.

It is now up to the Western participants to speak. It fully depends on them whether the Vienna talks continue to mark time or whether it will be possible to achieve an emphatic breakthrough capable of strengthening peace and security on the European Continent.

PRAVDA REPORTS GENEVA MEETING ON NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

ID271439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 80 p 6

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "For the Creator Atom: The Second Conference To Examine the Operation of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Geneva, August--The forum, which is meeting for the second time in a decade, sets itself the topical and large-scale goal of objectively and comprehensively evaluating how the treaty is being implemented and how it can be made more effective and universal. And the fact that the Nonproliferation Treaty has great potential is proved by the fact that more and more new signatures are appearing on it. Only recently Indonesia, Switzerland, Portugal, Turkey, Sri Lanka and a number of other states have acceded to it. The total number of parties to it has now reached 112.

The general political discussion has now ended at the conference. The speeches of representatives from dozens of countries displayed their profound interest in the implementation of further measures to strengthen peace and international security and to end the nuclear arms race. The conclusion of a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, talks on which are now under way between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, would make it possible, as the conference participants noted, to restrain the nuclear arms race and stop the further qualitative improvement of nuclear arms. The strengthening of the nonproliferation regime would be promoted to a great extent by the implementation of Soviet proposals--on ending the production of any nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles up to the complete elimination of such weapons, and on concluding a convention on strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear states and an agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of countries where there are no such weapons.

Practically every speech heard from the conference rostrum assessed at its true worth the significance of the SALT II Treaty and stressed the need for its speediest ratification an the commencement of Salt III talks. Many speakers indicated the significance of the new Soviet initiative, the essence of which lies in embarking on the discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in close conjunction with the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities. Thus the course of the general discussion clearly showed how closely the Nonproliferation Treaty is associated with various aspects of curbing the race for the most destructive weapons.

While creating real preconditions for further steps to hinder the "spread" of nuclear weapons, the treaty also fulfills another very important function. It actively promotes international cooperation in the cause of the peaceful use of nuclear power. The speeches of S. Eklund, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other conference participants cited numerous examples of the favorable conditions created by the treaty for the worker atom. Lively interest was aroused among all those present by the fact cited by N. Yotov, head of the Bulgarian delegation. Bulgaria was among the first states party to the treaty to place all their activity in the sphere of nuclear power under the control of the IAEC guarantees. But that was no hindrance to the implementation of a program for commissioning nuclear power stations, and now 13 percent of the country's electricity is produced from nuclear reactors.

"The conference," your correspondent was told by I.G. Morozov, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, "is carrying out its purpose. The conference greeted with great attention the words of L.I. Brezhnev's message to the effect that the treaty 'effectively serves the interests of countries great and small, nuclear and nonnuclear, industrially developed and developing.... The international prestige and effectiveness of this important treaty will continue to develop steadily, and its sphere of application to expand.' This idea testifies extremely clearly to the vitality of the treaty's principles, which have become an accepted norm of modern international law, and also to the fact that much remains to be done in the sphere of preventing the 'spread' of nuclear weapons."

We asked the opinion of certain other heads of delegations on the progress of the conference and the problems which exist.

"We greet with satisfaction the fact of the respectful attitude toward the treaty, which has become an important factor in ensuring international security," R. Fernandez, head of the Australian delegation, stated. "In this connection I must stress the urgency of the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the commencement of dialogue on SALT III actions directly in accordance with the tasks of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons."

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITORIAL HITS U.S. SLOW RESPONSE TO PEACE MOVES

LD280917 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Time Is Precious"]

[Text] It makes you wonder when you compare how differently the same machinery of American power works when it is a matter of anybody's peace initiatives and when it is a question of its own latest action hostile to the cause of peace. In the first instance time literally crawls like a snail--they familiarize themselves with the proposals, then they read them in depth, examine them in general, delve into endless details and, as a rule, defer their response indefinitely. In the second instance they produce drafts, reports, studies, budgets and, finally, presidential directives and doctrines at breakneck speed, as the saying goes.

Recently the world has once again encountered a striking example of this duality in the White House and the other Western corridors of power. Almost a year ago--on 6 October 1979 in Berlin--L.I. Brezhnev stated our country's readiness to reduce the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons in the western regions of the Soviet Union provided that similar weapons were not additionally deployed in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

In June of this year the international public hailed another Soviet initiative: While reaffirming our previously stated stance regarding the most correct ways of resolving the question of medium-range weapons in Europe, we, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, suggested embarking on a discussion of the issue of these weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the issue of American forward-based nuclear weapons. The West discussed the 6 October offer at great length. And the endless legomachy of detente's opponents regarding the Soviet initiative put forward during the talks with the FRG leaders grates already. But in December of last year the American administration rapidly twisted its allies' arms, seeking their consent to the deployment of about 600 medium-range missiles in West Europe, and at the beginning of this August it produced Directive 59 on a "new nuclear strategy." They were in such a hurry to issue this they did not even have time to show it to the secretary of state: The man responsible for U.S. foreign policy learned of the dangerous new turn in his country's policy from the newspapers.

Whatever may be said about the scandalous details of the emergence of this directive, no matter how the Pentagon specialists and staffs try to sing the praises of, in the words of France's LE FIGARO, the "rational use of nuclear weapons," it is all "embarrassing" to say the least, the newspaper writes. Indeed. The new doctrine of "limited" nuclear war and of lowering the "nuclear threshold" turns the U.S. allies on the European continent into American hostages.

The cynicism of the doctrine's authors becomes especially clear when the look at Directives 58 and 53, which accompany Directive 59. They, as the American press reports, contain "plans for moving military and civilian leaders from Washington in time of crisis and for strengthening the shelters for high-ranking persons." It turns out that back in 1977-1978 exercises were held in which President Carter demonstrated "the ability to wage a protracted nuclear war": He was flown by helicopter from the White House and mastered control of the presidential command post, installed in a Boeing-747. All this would merit only mockery were it not fraught with a tragic threat. The American communists' leader, Gus Hall, could not be more correct when he claims that "the American policy of military superiority and of acquiring the potential for a first annihilating nuclear strike may lead to nuclear catastrophe. The only road to disarmament, detente and the preservation of peace throughout the world is via military equilibrium between the United States and the USSR."

This equilibrium currently exists. Even Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, again acknowledged it recently. True, turning everything upside down, he drew from his acknowledgement the absolutely false conclusion that the loss of the former American superiority has made the possibility of nuclear conflict more likely. Lord Carrington clearly does not share the opinion of President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France that "Atlantic solidarity can in no way be a synonym for enslavement"....

We are witnessing an intolerable paradox: New mass-destruction weapons are being accumulated at an unprecedented rate, whereas the talks called upon to limit the arms race are **marking time.** However, time is very precious, in both the literal and metaphorical senses of the world. Each day lost to talks means further outlay on increasingly expensive armaments and further complexities at international meetings that have already begun or are being contemplated.

Time is precious. When it comes to efforts for peace and detente, it must not be missed.

RE'ACTION, COMMENT ON CRIMEA MEETINGS CONTINUE

'New Stage in Strengthening Community'

LD281017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] The fraternal socialist countries are building a new life as a united, harmonious family. Their mutual ties are becoming ever closer, more and more common elements are emerging in their policy, economic and social life and a gradual equalization of levels of development is taking place. At the 25th CPSU Congress this process of gradual rapprochement among the socialist states was defined as a natural law of their development. The years which have elapsed since then have confirmed the correctness of this assessment.

A major new stage in strengthening the socialist community as the Crimea meetings held in July-August 1980 between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of fraternal parties and countries--Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Laos and Mongolia--as well as the Soviet-Vietnamese summit talks held in Moscow in early July this year. The CPSU Central Committee, after considering the results of the Crimea meetings, placed a high assessment on their significance for deepening the socialist states' collaboration in all spheres and fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

During the Crimea meetings all the most important problems in the domestic and foreign policy of the socialist community states were subjected to profound analysis and comprehensive discussion. Here shining new confirmation was provided for the CPSU's unchanging line of conducting matters with the socialist countries in a spirit of genuine equality and interest in each other's successes and elaborating decision bearing in mind not only national, but international interests.

It was in this spirit that the detailed discussion of the state of and prospects for the development of the USSR's bilateral relations with the fraternal socialist countries took place. Today, the equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation between socialist states has already assumed a broad scale and is having an increasingly fruitful influence on the development of each of them and on strengthening the community's unity, cohesion and economic might in general. In the coming years it is planned to implement major new measures to expand this cooperation. This will lead to the further flourishing of national economies and will promote the upsurge of the people's well-being and the resolution of tasks in socialist and communist building. The scaling of new heights in the socialist states' socioeconomic development is promoted by the improvement and deepening of the socialist division of labor and the consistent implementation of the course of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

In the conditions of the complex situation in the world arena, where the United States and other NATO countries have made it their intention to violate the established approximate equality of military forces and secure superiority over the socialist community, the participants in the Crimea meetings could not fail to devote attention to questions of foreign policy and the close coordination of actions in the international arena. The results of the Crimea meetings, like the results of the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, provide weighty confirmation that the socialist countries place first in their foreign policy the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and the assertion of all peoples' rights to free and independent development. [paragraph continues]

They are striving persistently to breathe new life into the relaxation of tension, ensure a real turn away from the arms race toward disarmament and achieve a just political resolution of existing conflict situations. The socialist community states' foreign policy is aimed at resolving these important tasks, which are of vital significance not only for the working people of socialist countries, but for the peoples of the entire world.

While stressing the will to consolidate and further develop the relaxation of tension and ensure the peoples' genuine security, the participants in the Crimea meetings soberly considered the dangerous nature of imperialist forces' actions in the international arena. The aggressive, antipopular nature of these actions was manifested most clearly in NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries and in the U.S. President's Directive 59, which provides for a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the lowering of the so-called "nuclear threshold," which greatly increases the threat of a world nuclear missile war being unleashed. A negative influence is expected on international relations by the partnership of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, who are oriented toward further whipping up international tension for the sake of implementing their own great-power chauvinist designs.

The Crimea meetings stressed the socialist states' firm conviction that there are no problems in Europe, Asia or elsewhere in the world which the socialist countries would not be prepared to settle at the conference table. In order to improve the international atmosphere priority significance would be attached to the continuation and deepening of political dialogue between states belonging to different social systems, a positive Western response to the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives, the coordination of practical steps to implement the Helsinki Final Act and the achievement of agreement concerning the holding of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. A political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the path to which is outlined in the DRA Government's well-known proposals, would certainly help improve the world political climate. The efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability are meeting with energetic support from the fraternal socialist states. The specification during the 1980 Crimea meetings of concrete goals toward which the socialist states' coordinated efforts are directed will undoubtedly improve the level of coordination of their foreign policy.

The results of the Crimea meetings are meeting with unanimous approval among the working people in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and among the world progressive public. Together with all Soviet people, USSR Armed Forces servicemen assess the Crimea meetings as a weighty new contribution to further consolidating the socialist community states' fraternal unity, deepening their cooperation and stepping up the joint struggle for the peoples' security and for social progress. Tirelessly improving combat skill, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen are fulfilling with honor their patriotic and international duty, and together with their combat friends--the servicemen of the fraternal countries' armies--are reliably defending the great gains of socialism and communism.

Media Reaction

LD281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS round-up dated 29 August: "Manifestation of Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Mass news media abroad are devoting great attention to the report that the CPSU Central Committee, having examined the results of the meetings which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had in the Crimea in July and August with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries, has evaluated highly the significance of these meetings for deepening the socialist states' cooperation in all spheres and has fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In publishing this report the press of many countries emphasizes that the 1980 Crimea meetings became an important new stage in the matter of strengthening the socialist community.

The factors which determine the world's political climate are undoubtedly dominated by the influence of real socialism, which manifests itself specifically in the constructive pe[illegible] initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and in their consistent peace-loving foreign policy--this is the conclusion reached by everyone who ponders on the implications of the reports of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP central committee, writes.

The Crimea meetings, the newspaper continues, were a manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries' communist parties and peoples in the joint struggle for socialism and communism, for peace and social progress.

The Crimea meetings occupy an important place in the system of working consultations necessary for the fraternal countries to conduct joint actions and successfully resolve urgent tasks in the cause of building socialism and communism, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes editorally. As regards international problems, the newspaper continues, the participants in the meetings emphasized the need for a positive approach to resolving disputed issues through negotiation. They confirmed the position contained in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted in Warsaw last May. The socialist countries' position is clear: There is no form of armament which they would not be prepared to limit or reduce on a mutual basis, while strictly observing the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. During the Crimea meetings they again advocated activating the disarmament talks and emphasized the need for military detente in Europe, RUDE PRAVO writes.

Hungary's MAGYAR NEMZET emphasizes that the socialist countries consider it their chief task in the foreign policy sphere to promote the relaxation of tension, to breathe new life into it, to ensure a real shift away from the arms race toward disarmament and to secure the just political settlement of existing conflict situations. The newspaper points out that the actions of imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are having a negative influence on the international situation.

"New substantial contribution to strengthening the socialist community," "socialist countries' fraternal cooperation in all spheres of life"--under such headlines Polish newspapers carried the report on the CPSU Central Committee's approval of the results of the meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries. TRYBUNA LUDU points out that the socialist community countries consistently advocate activating the political dialogue among states with different social systems and come out for the businesslike, concrete nature of this dialogue.

Paris L'HUMANITE draws attention to the fact that the CPSU Central Committee urged the peaceful settlement of existing conflicts. If the Western countries, the newspaper writes, make a positive response to the new Soviet initiatives regarding talks on medium-range missiles simultaneously and in organic conjunction with forward-based American nuclear weapons, then the way will be opened up to really limit the arms race.

"The Soviet leaders again appealed to the West to hold talks on all problems of detente and disarmament," Italy's CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes. The CPSU Central Committee, the newspaper points out, holds Western countries responsible for the fact that the international situation remains complex.

Moscow emphasizes once again its intention to strengthen peace and to strive for disarmament, West Germany's DDP agency states regarding the CPSU Central Committee's examination of the results of the Crimea meetings. [paragraph continues]

The problem of preserving and strengthening peace, the agency points out in this connection, enjoys priority over all other questions in the socialist countries.

UNEN Report

LD281053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Basis of the Principles of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 August--The communists and all the working people of People's Mongolia wholeheartedly welcome the results of the Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, which inscribed a bright new page in the annals of the inviolable fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee organ today devotes its editorial to the friendly meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

All the world's peace-loving forces, the Mongolian people included, UNEN stresses, resolutely support the tireless efforts and consistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state and people to strengthen peace and security, continue and deepen the detente process and eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war. The Mongolian public greatly appreciates the tremendous contribution made to this noble cause by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician of our time and ardent fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples and for the cause of communism.

Fundamental importance attaches to the new initiative by the USSR, which has suggested starting discussion of the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the issue of American forward-based nuclear weapons. This proposal, made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the recent Soviet-West German talks, entirely accords with the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the MPRP Central Committee organ points out.

At present, the paper notes, U.S. imperialist circles and the Beijing expansionists are seriously poisoning the international atmosphere and exacerbating conflict situations. Under these conditions special urgency attaches to ensuring the unity of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to turn the Asian continent into a zone of lasting peace, security and cooperation.

The Mongolian people, UNEN stresses, rightly regard the sincere and openhearted friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples as their great revolutionary gain. This Soviet-Mongolian friendship is the primary foundation of Mongolia's independence and prosperity. The course of strengthening inviolable friendship and all-round close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries has been and remains the immutable principle and main direction of the foreign policy of the MPRP and Mongolia.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal discussed a wide range of questions of mutual relations in the Crimea and outlined prospects for consolidating friendship and cooperation on the basis of the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The measures outlined during the meeting are of especially great importance for improving the national economy, accelerating the rate of development of production forces and increasing the efficiency of the economy of People's Mongolia. The results of the party-state leaders' meeting, which reaffirmed unity of views on all issues, inspire Mongolian working people to new achievements in socialist building, the MPRP Central Committee organ writes.

KOBYSH ATTACKS BRZEZINSKI DESCRIPTION OF 'PROBITY' OF POLICY

LD281543 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "Probity and.... Brzezinski"]

[Text] It is well known that the U.S. President's National Security Assistant Z. Brzezinski likes to be the center of attention.

In 1978, when he was walking along the "Great Wall of China," he challenged the Chinese officials accompanying him to a race up the steps: The terms were that the losing side would take on the chief responsibility for a variety of anti-Soviet actions. I remember that even the hosts, accustomed as they are to such actions, were embarrassed by such forthrightness. During a trip to Pakistan a little over a year later Brzezinski asked to be taken to the Afghanistan border. There he demanded a submachinegun and aimed it at the country--as if intending to strafe it--where the people's democratic revolution had taken place....

Interviews for newspapers and television appearances are a Brzezinski foible. In one newspaper statement a self-satisfied Brzezinski explained with impressive candor to the uninitiated that, apart from the President himself, he was the only government official on the list of the 10 most influential Americans. "Ruthless careerism"--that was the WALL STREET JOURNAL's definition of his personal and political credo. One assumes that the paper was referring also to the U.S. presidential assistant's general work style and the way he pursues his personal goals, eating alive anyone who gets in his way, as was the case with former Secretary of State Vance and as is happening, apparently, in Muskie's case.

Brzezinski had another surprise for the public recently. In an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT he summed up the tasks which will face the new American administration in the event of J. Carter's reelection for a second term and announced that in his view everything should be based on four main principles: buildup of military might and the safeguarding of peace (an interesting combination in and of itself, given that the speaker is one of the authors of the United States' "new nuclear strategy" legalizing "limited nuclear war"), concern for the future and, strange to hear this from Brzezinski of all people, probity.

Brzezinski talking about probity--that's a laugh. When he talks about probity as a fundamental principle of the present Washington administration's policy it is no laughing matter since it makes you wonder what a totally different understanding of the meaning of words adds to all the other difficulties which have arisen between us and this administration.

Probity? We have just learned the meaning of the word on reading the President's Directive 59 proclaiming the aforementioned "new nuclear strategy." It has already been said, but it has to be reiterated, that during the tough SALT II treaty talks Washington offices were elaborating a strategy for a "preemptive" nuclear strike against the USSR. Last June people in various countries, hoping that the world would now be a safer place to live in, looked to Vienna, the site of the SALT II treaty-signing ceremony. But at that precise moment arrangements were being made in Washington to legalize "limited" nuclear war.

At the moment, people in West European NATO countries are thinking hard about Washington-style probity. To get the allies to accept the American medium-range, nuclear-tipped missiles, Washington assured them that the missiles' sole purpose was to safeguard West European security.

Having learned of the United States' "new nuclear strategy," the West Europeans realize that these missiles are for a "first strike" against the Soviet Union. They know now that the purpose of the authors of this strategy was to keep the threat of war as far away as possible from American territory, making the territory of the West European NATO allies the battlefield in the event of a nuclear conflict. As you can imagine, some pretty strong adjectives are being used in these countries at the moment to describe this policy and the morality behind it. The list of Washington actions of this kind could easily be extended: By including, for example, the unscrupulous game in the Near East which has run into a brick wall, and the fact that for nearly 30 years, in Iran, it used the services of an obedient puppet--the former shah--who, when events took a wrong turn, was sold out, betrayed and tossed onto the garbage heap. Is there room to list them all? We already know what people involved in politics in the United States, a business which they themselves freely term "dirty," are capable of. There is nothing new about it. The unexpected and slightly scary thing is that Z. Brzezinski should say that his principle is probity.

TOLKUNOV VIEWS CONGRESSIONAL MILITARY ALLOCATIONS

LD281137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Andrey Tolkunov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Militarist Fever"]

[Text] New York City--The conference committee of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives has approved a bill to allocate funds for military purchases and Pentagon research and development projects. The sums envisaged break all previous records. In the new fiscal year they will reach $52.8 billion, which is $5.9 billion more even than the appropriations which the White House originally asked for.

The bill proposed by the committee envisages $375 million worth of appropriations for building a new generation strategic bomber and additional funds for developing the CX transport airplane for the so-called "quick reaction corps," F-145 and F-155 fighters and warships, including a new aircraft carrier. While refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty the congressmen are planning a dangerous program for a further strategic arms race. The bill envisages deploying half of the projected MX missiles in the states of Utah and Nevada in the very near future. Additional funds are beint allocated for creating Pershing II, Minuteman-3 and cruise missiles. A call is already made for Capitol Hill to start building antimissile defense systems in circumvention of the SALT I accord.

The J. Carter administration, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, has no intention of opposing these congressional decisions. The reason for this is clear. After all, the lawmakers have merely "supplemented" in their own way the White House's dangerous and shortsighted policy aimed at speeding up military preparations, convincing evidence of which is the recently-adopted directive on the "new U.S. nuclear strategy."

"Over the next 5 years," the magazine of business circles BUSINESS WEEK writes, "military spending will increase faster than at any time since World War II. Carter has submitted a military budget which will reach $1 trillion during this period. If R. Reagan becomes president then, judging by his statements, Pentagon appropriations will increase still further."

The military-industrial complex, whose propaganda apparatus is endeavoring to justify new military appropriations by citing "the Soviet threat," anticipates further superprofits.

The militarist fever on the Potomac, the latest attack of which is evidenced by the U.S. lawmakers' present decision, shows once again who is whipping up the arms race and trying to wreck the process of relaxing international tension.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET DPRK LEADERS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD141635 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 August, TASS--"Soviet people are ardently greeting the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in the building of socialism and are expressing solidarity with their just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the creation of conditions for the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis," says the message of greetings sent by Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin to the leaders of the DPRK on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army.

"The defeat of imperialist Japan in August 1945 put an end to the rightlessness and oppression to which the Korean people had been subjected by Japanese colonialists for almost four decades. Favourable conditions were created in the northern part of the country for the building of a new society free of exploitation and poverty," the message points out.

The Soviet leaders expressed confidence that "the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will steadily develop on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

LD281043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "With Washington's Blessing"]

[Text] Pyongyang--Another farce designed to legalize the military's power has been played out in Seoul. By forcing interim President Choe Kyu-ha to resign a few days ago, the new Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan gained the opportunity to become the "legal" head of South Korea. The point is that he will be the only candidate and, of course...the "winner" in the presidential elections it is planned to hold in the near future.

The course of events was predetermined. The removal last October of Seoul ruler Pak Chong-hui, who had become an extremely odious figure so far as his masters across the ocean were concerned, prompted some hopes of a liberalization in South Korea. But these hopes were destined not to be realized. A military junta headed by Gen Chon Tu-hwan seized power, not without assistance from the U.S. special services.

However, the struggle for democratic transformations initiated by progressive forces has not slackened. It developed with particular enthusiasm last spring. At mass meetings everywhere students, workers, the intelligentsia and representatives of the bourgeois opposition demanded the elimination of the military dictatorship, the granting of democratic freedoms and respect for basic human rights.

Faced with mounting indignation among broad strata of the population, the military junta--clearly on Washington's instructions--began "tightening the screws." As during Pak's rule, many opposition figures and those who expressed discontent with the military's dominance found themselves in jail. When, in mid-May, antigovernment disturbances began in Kwangju, the junta sent troop units there.

At the same time, desiring to legitimate his dictatorial powers, Chon Tu-hwan has hastened to remove from the political arena all possible rivals in the upcoming presidential elections. A few days ago the liberal figure Kim Dae-chung appeared before a military tribunal on a charge of "antigovernment conspiracy." Another opposition leader--Kim Yong-sam--has been forced to announce his abandonment of political activity. Even some of Pak Chong-hui's associates who have spoken of the need for some liberalization of the regime have been persecuted.

For 35 years now South Korea has been one of the most important U.S. strongpoints in the Far East. And throughout that time power there has invariably been in the hands of generals and reactionary politickers who are obedient to the United States but bereft of the people's support. Chon Tu-hwan is no exception in this respect, having gained the reputation of a fierce anticommunist and faithful servant of Washington.

Under the conditions of the mounting discontent with the dictatorial regime, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to remain in power at all costs. But the example of all his predecessors as puppet dictator is cogent evidence that neither by promises of reforms, nor by reprisals against dissidents will he succeed in saving the regime he heads from inevitable perdition.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES TSEDENBAL IN CRIMEA

LD181704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug, TASS--A friendly meeting was held in the Crimea today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on holiday.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal noted with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples are being constantly enriched in new ways. The CPSU and MPRP cooperate actively and fruitfully in politics, ideology, training of cadres and other fields. The effectiveness of ties between party organizations in a number of autonomous republics and oblasts of the Soviet Union and aymaks of the Mongolian People's Republic, is growing.

Economic relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia are developing successfully. Soviet-Mongolian trade turnover in 1981-1985 will increase by 1.5 times in comparison with the present 5-year period and will amount to around 5 billion rubles. Agreement was reached on measures for the further stimulation of growth of the agriculture of the Mongolian People's Republic, in particular corn-growing, as well as for the development of the fuel and power, mining, light, food and other industries in the republic.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, helps the Mongolian people to solve large socioeconomic tasks, and to raise their well-being. He expressed his cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Brezhnev personally for their constant, many-sided and fraternal aid to the Mongolian people in the building of socialism.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal discussed a broad range of international questions, paying particular attention to Asiatic problems. A characteristic trait of political life in Asia is the strengthening of the peoples' will for peace and peaceful cooperation, social progress and the protection of national sovereignty. At the same time there is also present the dangerous activity of forces hostile to the cause of the freedom of the Asiatic peoples.

The imperialists of the United States and the Chinese hegemonists, each in their own way, are seriously poisoning international relations on the continent and aspire to maintain and exacerbate the conflict situations. Testimony to this is the prolonged Near East crisis, the tension surrounding Iran, the encroachments upon the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the crude military and other kinds of pressure on the countries of Indochina and the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the member states of ASEAN.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia are in solidarity with the struggle of government circles, democratic movements, progressive organizations and the broad popular masses for the right to be master in their own house. They urge the normalization of the situation and the consolidation of good-neighborly relations everywhere in Asia.

The relaxation of tension is as necessary to Asia as it is to Europe or any other region of the world. And this demands the complete renunciation of the policy of force or the threat of force. Lasting peace in Asia can in the most effective way serve the improvement of the world's political climate.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal proceeded in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and demonstrated the complete unity of views on the questions discussed.

Also taking part in the meeting was Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPANESE RECEIVE PERMISSION TO VISIT GRAVESITES ON SOVIET SOIL

OW190149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, Aug 18, KYODO--The Soviet Government revealed Monday it will allow Japanese missions to visit graves of Japanese dead at five places in fiscal 1980. The Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Japanese Embassy that the mission will be permitted to visit the graves in Khabarovsk, Nakhodka, Yushno-Sakhalinsk (formerly known as Toyohara), Kholmsk (formerly Maoka) and Nevelsk.

The embassy had requested the Soviet Union in June to allow visits of government-sponsored grave missions to 16 places. Of the five places, Khabarovsk and Nakhodka are accessible to tourists in general. The visits to the three other places will be made under special permission.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry also said similar missions of the Hokkaido prefectural government will be allowed to visit graves in Khabarovsk and Irkutsu in eastern Siberia. But, it turned down the Japanese request for collection of remains of Japanese dead. It also said no additional Japanese cemeteries have been found in the Soviet Union other than those located at 26 places already made known to Japan.

CHERKOVIN COMMENTS ON ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

LD271344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1654 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Delhi, 26 Aug (TASS)--TASS correspondent Boris Cherkovin reports:

These days stereotyped, rolled off letters are arriving at the addresses of eminent political and public figures of various states and union territories of India, containing an invitation to see the films "First Freedom" and "In Afghanistan." The letters are being sent out in the name of a member of staff of the American Cultural Center, (William Dawson Jr), who has traveled with propagandist wares of a provocative nature through India.

It is not hard to guess what are the film falsehoods with which (Dawson Jr) and his colleagues of the U.S. Information Service are traveling around India. On the contrary, they themselves do not conceal how Washington understands the "freedom" being propagandized in the film "First Freedom." It is the freedom for armed mercenaries and Basmatchi [Central Asian bandits during civil war] to kill Afghan workers, peasants, teachers, all who support the revolutionary authority: freedom to blow up schools, hydroelectric stations and bridges in order to prevent the Afghan people from building a new life.

The question suggests itself: Why have American officials in India, in violation of local legislation, started to send out such letters and show films containing crude slander against the Afghan people and peoples of other states friendly to India?

The question is entirely natural, since the incident of (Dawson Jr) is by no means the only one. The facts show that this time it is a matter of a well-planned campaign by the U.S. special services. Moreover, its aim is not only the distribution here of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet slander. The conductors of the latest propaganda subversion have also set themselves another task: direct intervention in India's internal affairs.

As the Indian news agency CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE reported, the American "Cultural" Center in Calcutta recently held a special "seminar" on the theme: "Justice for Paupers." For some reason it turned out that those invited to this "seminar" were people from the northwest states of India, sympathetic to the separatists. What is more, the Americans paid their air fares and hotel fees and for their stay in Calcutta.

MIDTSEV DERIDES PAKISTANI STANCE ON 'AFGHAN QUESTION'

LD281155 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 5

[V. Midtsev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "The Dash Cut by Islamabad"]

[Text] Speculation continues in Pakistan's political circles and information media over the fact that Islamabad is allegedly "making a new attempt to find a solution to the Afghan crisis." The other day the newspaper MUSLIM reported that Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has hinted at the possibility of holding a "restricted conference" with a view to seeking a political solution to the problem. Perhaps people in Pakistan have changed their stance, given up organizing armed intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and accepted its government's proposals on a political settlement of events around the DRA?

Islamabad's practical actions give a quite definite answer to this question. The course of armed aggression goes on. What the Pakistan authorities are trying to disguise with verbiage about peace is expressed more precisely in American circles--"any political settlement is doomed to failure." [paragraph continues]

In other words, Washington does not want a political settlement, or rather, it sees only one possibility--that of somehow legalizing the interventionists who are operating from Pakistani territory. Against the background of expatiations on peace and a settlement, the United States wants to impose the creation of an "Afghan Muslim government" in Pakistan or to pass off as such a government, a gang of mercenaries sent into Afghan territory. And again, in this provocative venture Islamabad is assigned the role of obedient servant with the task of dulling the DRA people's vigilance and foisting on them at least a partial recognition of the existence of an "Afghan question." Repeated attempts by U.S. and Pakistani reactionary circles and the Beijing hegemonists to make representatives of B. Karmal's government sit at the conference table with the rebels have failed.

In fact there is no "Afghan question." There is Democratic Afghanistan with legitimate organs of state power and administration, based on the people's support. Nobody has the right to interfere in that sovereign state's internal affairs, any more than in other states' internal affairs. The "Afghan question" is invented from start to finish by external anti-Afghan forces and above all by those who started and are continuing the aggression against the DRA.

Are their grounds for dealing with this question at any international conferences? Absolutely not. There is only one thing--the desire on the part of the United States and China and countries depending on them, like Pakistan, to bypass once again the DRA Government's concrete proposals.

If you cast off the blinders which Washington and Beijing are trying to put on the eyes of the whole world today and look at the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan in an unprejudiced way, you see an unseemly picture. The aggression against Afghanistan goes on. It is mainly being waged from Pakistani territory by the forces of imperialist mercenaries armed, trained and controlled by the American and Chinese military.

A necessary condition for the true normalization of the situation in this region is still an immediate end to aggression against the DRA and the restoration of friendly, good-neighborly relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The DRA Government, demonstrating goodwill, proposed on 14 May to begin bilateral talks with Pakistan and also with Iran on the normalization of mutual relations on the basis of the principles of equality, respect and cooperation. If the Pakistani Government were really guided by its people's true interests, and not by instructions from Washington and Beijing, it would accept these profoundly considered, constructive proposals.

The fact that Islamabad rejected the Afghan initiative is irrefutable proof of the imprudence of its authorities' policy. The present Pakistani proposals, dictated by the imperialists and their Beijing accomplices, are doubtless intended to cut a dash before the public and create the appearance that Islamabad is seeking a peaceful resolution of regional problems. But who can believe this, when it is Pakistan's territory which has now been transformed by its government into the main geographical, military and material base for aggression against Afghanistan?

Who can believe in Islamabad's "peace-loving initiatives" if it refuses to hold talks with its neighbor? Moreover in proposing a multilateral meeting with the participation of DRA representatives the Pakistani minister stresses that this will not constitute recognition of the Afghan Government. So the design remains the same--to use every method to seek the overthrow of the republic's government and try to achieve at the conference table what is not being achieved by means of military aggression.

The Pakistani leaders' verbiage about the "quest for a peaceful solution" to problems associated with events around Afghanistan are also intended to misinform their own public, who are experiencing increasingly severely the serious consequences of the country's involvement in the military plans of the United States and Beijing.

The exacerbation of domestic economic problems as a result of the militarization of Pakistan is arousing growing protests. Moreover concern is being expressed that the bandit formations could be sent in at any moment to suppress international opposition in the country itself.

If Islamabad recognizes the need to normalize the political situation in the region, it must put an end to the anti-Afghan aggression and enter into direct talks with Kabul. The basis exists for this in the form of the Afghan Government's peace-loving proposals.

CIVILIANS BECOME TARGET IN 'WAR' AGAINST DRA

ID281035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Grachev article: "War Against the People"]

[Text] In resolving the complex problems of the country's postrevolutionary renewal and overcoming the resistance of its internal and, especially, its external enemies, the Afghan revolution is marching forward, pushing back further and further the people's gloomy past--the era of feudal oppression and dependence on the imperialist powers. The revolution's confident tread and the irreversible nature of the changes taking place in the country are driving Afghanistan's former masters--the imperialists and reaction--into a fury.

They are trying to present their intensifying armed intervention against the new Afghanistan mounted from the territory of countries neighboring on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] as growing "popular resistance" to the revolutionary regime. The imperialist powers which for decades oppressed and plundered Afghanistan as, indeed, they did the neighboring Muslim countries, are now hypocritically trying on the mask of "the true friends" of the Muslim peoples and virtually their fellow-travellers in carrying out the "Islamic revolution." Well, their hirelings bought, trained and armed with funds from the CIA and other subversive imperialist centers actually call themselves "rebels" and "Muslim revolutionaries."

However, this sinister masquerade cannot conceal the main thing in the events developing in Afghanistan itself and around it: the fact that imperialism and its hirelings have unleashed a war against the Afghan people, against their vital interests and rights, against Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty and against the future opened up before them by the Afghan revolution.

Reports from Afghanistan confirm that the interventionists are fighting above all not against the army of Democratic Afghanistan or against the DRA security forces. They are attacking the civilian population like bandits and basmaks, destroying crops and livestock, burning bridges and power lines, intimidating and terrorizing the peasants and nomads. The war is being waged against the people's right to peaceful labor, education and a free and dignified life. Here are just a few recent instances of this.

On 15 June a gang which had come from Pakistan attacked the hamlet of (Korez) in Zabol Province. Four inhabants were brutally murdered and food and livestock were seized from the population. In Samangan the population of the village of (Khodzha-Ali) was plundered. In Paktia a number of population centers in (Tani) District were machinegunned. In (Manzaki) hamlet three children, one woman and one man were wounded. In Helmand Province civilian inhabitants were also the victims of a bandit attack on (Vashir) District. The stores of merchants who refused to obey the bandit's orders have been burned down in Qonduz and Qandahar provinces.

The bandits are trying particularly fiercely to destroy and literally burn out the shoots of the new life which have arisen in Afghanistan, breaking down the centuries-old accretions of backwardness, poverty and feudal oppression. They are burning the buildings of the agrarian reform administrations, persecuting activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and killing peasants who have received land from the state.

Their hatred is engendered by the schools and hospitals opened by the new authorities, changing the face of the backward country whose population was deprived of elementary medical aid and doomed to almost total illiteracy. In Nangarhar city a gang of mercenaries burned down the (Dzhamal Ed-Din Afgani) highschool building and set fire to schools in . Herat and Parvan provinces. In the village of (Kara-Bog) leaflets were distributed warning that if the children went to the schools their noses and ears would be cut off and their teachers' decapitated. Schools were closed under threat of arms in the settlements of (Davud-Zai), (Bage-Alyam) and (Dinar-Kheyl).

Imperialism is waging the war against the Afghan people and their revolution at the hands of mercenaries who are receiving financial and military aid on an increasing scale from their masters. The motley alliance of forces hostile to Democratic Afghanistan includes the major imperialist powers and above all the United States and the Beijing hegemonists, the As-Sadat regime which has betrayed the Arab peoples' interests, and the reactionary circles of a number of Near and Middle Eastern countries. They are united by fear in the face of the successes of the peoples' anti-imperialist and liberation struggle and by the desire of the peoples' masses for independence and social progress. They are trying to "punish" the Afghan people for daring to take their country's destiny and their own future into their own hands.

The aggression against independent Afghanistan has been mounted on a broad front. Detachments of bandits and saboteurs and streams of foreign weapons and subversive propaganda are flooding onto Afghan soil from the territory of Pakistan, China and Iran. The overt intervention against the DRA is continuing to this day.

On 8 July a Pakistani Army border corps transferred across the border with the DRA the latest consignment of U.S.-produced weapons numbering 2,000 rifles. The weapons were intended for bandits operating in Qondoz Province. Two motor vehicles carrying weapons were delivered to the region of the populated center of (Tangiye-Bakhtidzhan) in Nangarhar Province from Pakistan again and grenade-throwers and other military equipment also arrived there.

Chinese-produced 400-gram destructors, hand grenades and pistols produced in Pakistan, ammunition of Egyptian manufacture and a large quantity of subversive anti-Afghan literature published in Iran and Pakistan were confiscated from bandits arrested recently in Kabul Province.

The imperialist incursion into Afghanistan is being carried out under cover of hypocritical expatiations from Washington, London, Beijing and Islamabad about their desire to find a "settlement for the Afghan crisis." However, when the talk turns to a real political settlement, the way to which is indicated by the DRA Government's proposals on 14 May this year, then it emerges that those responsible for the tension which has taken shape around Afghanistan are "not prepared" to hold talks with the lawful DPA Government headed by Karmal. Well, as usual U.S. Presidential Assistant Z. Brzezinski says what others merely think. He frankly says that Washington "does not need a political settlement."

What Washington does need was once disclosed by another White House spokesman who admitted that the aim of U.S. policy with regard to Afghanistan is to change the system existing in the country.

However, it is not Washington or its accomplices but the Afghan people themselves and they alone who will resolve this question and all the others relating to the DRA's internal affairs. By their resolute struggle to repel foreign aggression they are unambiguously confirming the choice they made during the April revolution.

The sympathies and solidarity of progressive forces and peoples throughout the world and the support of its reliable friends are on the side of Democratic Afghanistan. "We will continue," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "to help Afghanistan to build a new life and safeguard the gains of the April revolution."

One thing--ignominious defeat--awaits those who have taken up arms against the people and encroached on their gains and rights.

GAVRILOV VIEWS CONSOLIDATION OF PEOPLE'S POWER IN BALKH PROVINCE

LD280933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "In the North of the Republic"]

[Text] Kabul--Mazar-e Sharif in Balkh Province is located in northern Afghanistan. I recently visited it and met with provincial leaders and representatives of various strata of the population. An intensive process of strengthening the people's power is under way here, as in other parts of the republic, despite enemy intrigues.

On the eve of our trip the American agencies gave vent to the latest dose of fabrications about the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. There is, they say, "fierce fighting" in progress all over the country "from north to south," Kabul itself is "very tense," while the provinces, they say, cannot even be spoken of. But there we were in the City of Mazar-e Sharif, or Mazar, as the Afghans themselves call it for short, the center of Balkh Province.

It was crowded and peaceful in the streets, where motor vehicles compete with "gadi," a kind of horse-drawn taxi. The usual grade was taking place at the bazaar and in the stalls. We visited the Hazrat 'Ali Mosque. As always, the believers were finishing their prayers unhurriedly. Institutions, enterprises and movie theaters were working normally. We visited the local museum, the library....

"Now you have seen for yourselves what the situation is really like in our city," Governor (Abdel Kayum Basharlar) said, entertaining us with the traditional tea. "Of course, the forces of external and internal counterrevolution have not renounced their dark designs. In some places, particularly in remote and inaccessible regions, individual alien [prishlyye] groups of bandits are still on the rampage, terrorizing and intimidating the population. Once the provocateurs even threatened the city's Muslim holy place--the Hazrat 'Ali Mosque--and tried to blow it up. But without success. They only aroused a new wave of hatred and scorn among the people."

Our Afghan comrades told us that terrorists sent into the province, with whom various criminal elements associate, are clearly fulfilling a mission for their masters, who are entrenched in Pakistan, in particular, and for the U.S. and Beijing special services. Those people would very much like to pass off their hirelings as representatives of the "local population" and convince the world that it is not a case of brazen aggression from abroad being implemented against the republic, as the whole world very well knows, but that, allegedly, the "people themselves" are rejecting the revolution. And this is even the case, they say, far from the borders across which gangs of interventionists with American, Chinese, Egyptian and other weapons are sent into the DRA by mountain tracks and passes. But the enemies' perfidy will deceive nobody. [paragraph continues]

The truth is that the population support the people's power. It is gradually being consolidated locally, albeit not without difficulties. As is the case all over the country, in Balkh Province all democratic and patriotic forces are rallying increasingly closely around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and its program.

"A similar situation is arising in our province," said 'Abdol Shokur (Dabir), governor of the neighboring Jowzjan Province. He was in Mazar temporarily, on business. "The enemies' gamble on terror and deception is not bringing them the results they were counting on."

Workers on the provincial party committee note that a breakthrough has also taken place in the consciousness of many of those who had previously fallen into the net of enemy propaganda. Life itself is helping them to discern who is their enemy and who is their friend. Here credit is also due to many party members, who are united in nearly 50 primary organizations in Balkh Province. Their explanatory work among the population is becoming more effective.

The criminal intrigues of the DRA's enemies are causing the diversion of forces and resources which are so necessary for the resolution of urgent socioeconomic problems. But nonetheless life in the province is taking its course. Mazar-e Sharif is a major trade and economic center in the republic. Output is being produced by the nitrogenous fertilizers plant, the textile factory, the vegetable oil extracting plant; the power station is working. Peasants are forming supply and sale cooperatives. The state is helping them with machinery and seeds, fertilizers and credits. A good harvest has been grown this year and things are not bad in livestock raising.

Before leaving Mazar I met and talked with (Sadyki Mohammad Yasi), secretary of the provincial party committee. He had just flown in from Kabul and was absorbed with the work of the PDPA Central Committee plenum held there, in whose work he had taken part. The plenum outlined important measures to mobilize the party and people to defeat armed gangs and interventionists and the counterrevolutionary underground. Tasks were also defined in developing the economy, education and completing the democratic agrarian reform. The selfless international assistance of the Soviet Union, as a result of which the successes achieved in the cause of consolidating revolutionary gains in the DRA became possible, was noted particularly.

"If it were not for the broad support for the cause of the revolution from the people's masses, how could we resolve such tasks?" Comrade (Sadyki) asked in conclusion.

The nitrogenous fertilizers plant and the thermal power station not far from the city are 2 of nearly 150 enterprises and projects in Afghanistan created with Soviet people's assistance. A total of [illegible] have already come fully int operation. We visited the plant in the evening. Director 'Abdol Samat Kayumi) told us that local natural gas is used as raw material. Deposits were discovered here in the north of the country by Soviet and Afghan geologists. The plant's output goes to the domestic market and abroad. Nearly 3,600 people work at the plant. The workers' wages were increased after the revolution. Many of them live in the well-appointed settlement. There is a kindergarten, and another two apartment blocks will be commissioned for the workers this year, and next year--a school.

We asked: Where do specialist cadres come from? Many of us have been trained in the USSR, the director explained, or at educational institutions created with Soviet assistance. For instance, at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute or the mining and petroleum technical school in Mazar-e Sharif. And the plant itself is becoming a source of cadres. Soviet comrades also work at the plant, helping their Afghan friends.

"The enemies," (Abdol Samat Kayumi) said, "tried to intimidate our workers and make them stop work. But in vain. A detachment of party activists and members of the trade union and the youth organization has been created at the plant. The workers help the authorities to maintain revolutionary order."

Revolutionary order.... It is no easy matter to ensure this in a country which has become the target of unceasing aggression from outside. By no means every city dweller, and still less every dweller in some mountain village cut off from the center, can find the boldness or the potential to rebuff the interventionists himself. But in various provinces, including Balkh, the population themselves, the workers and peasants, with the authorities' support, are creating local self-defense organs. So more and more often the alien bandits or the local landowner's criminal hireling ends up with his tail between his legs.

In a field alongside the winding road we talked with a group of peasants from a cooperative. They told us they were from the village of (Poshte-Bokh), which means "garden in the steppes." They were busy threshing. They proudly showed us a Soviet Belarus tractor. The situation is calm in the surrounding area, the peasants said, we will gather a good harvest.

But things were sometimes different. Now a 28-year-old peasant was sitting in front of us. His name was (Bakhador) and he was from a village 20 km from the province center, a father of two. He returned from hospital recently. As a member of a self-defense detachment, he was guarding the combines on a state farm once. By night strangers stole up and demanded that (Bakhador) help them set fire to the machinery. When he refused they opened fire with carbines and pistols. But (Bakhador) managed to take cover and returned their fire down to his last cartridge. He received three bullet wounds, but did not let the enemies reach the people's property.

"I am a nonparty man," (Bakhador) said. "But I know what our revolution means for the people. If the same thing happens to me again, I will not flinch. There will be no quarter for the Dushmans."

BREZHNEV GREETS MALDIVES PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD130700 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] President Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the president of the Maldives republic, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, on the 15th anniversary of the independence of that country. He wished the president and people of Maldives happiness and well being. The Maldives president, in his message of reply, thanked the Soviet leader for his greetings. Both leaders expressed the firm belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the interests of the two nations and for the sake of world peace and security.

BULANTSEV EXAMINES DECISIONS OF ASEAN MANILA MEETING

LD281906 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug, TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev writes:

A session of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which ended today in Manila adopted a decision which seeks to prevent lawful representatives of the Kampuchean peoples from taking their place in the United Nations. According to reports from the Philippine capital, the ASEAN member-countries are planning to come out in favour of letting representatives of the deposed Pol Pot regime preserve their seat in the United Nations during the next UN General Assembly session due to be held in September.

It needs hardly be explained who Pol Pot was. His name has become a synonym of genocide for Southeast Asian nations and elsewhere in the world. This hangman is directly responsible for three million deaths and the crippled health and broken destinies of the Kampuchean that survived. Pol Pot and his clique have been driven out of the country by the revolutionary Kampuchean people but are supported by Washington and Beijing. This is understandable enough as restoration of this hangman's power in Kampuchea, albeit under a different label, is part of U.S.-Chinese strategy in Asia. What is surprising is support for Pol Pot by the ASEAN countries because this policy seems to run counter to their own interests.

The ASEAN countries have jointly proclaimed that they seek to set up a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It goes without saying that goodneighbourliness, understanding, friendship and cooperation between all countries in this vast region are necessary to achieve that goal. Neither fanning up mistrust and hostility towards the popular regime in Kampuchea, which is what Washington and Beijing try to make ASEAN countries do, nor creation of military tensions on this country's borders can bring a healthier climate in Southeast Asia. Such development is favoured primarily by Beijing hegemonists who try to create confrontation and isolation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, on the one hand, and the ASEAN countries, on the other. These aims of the Beijing policy are no secret to anyone including the ASEAN.

The Manila decision, apparently taken to please Beijing and Washington, cannot facilitate relaxation of tensions in Indo-China and Southeast Asia as a whole. Ultimately, it runs counter to the interests of all nations in the region including the ASEAN countries themselves.

JAPANESE MINISTER NOTES SOUTHEAST ASIAN POLICY DURING THAI VISIT

LD281104 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Aug, TASS--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, now touring a number of Asian countries, visited the area of the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. Accompanied by the Thai foreign minister, Chief Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, he visited camps of the so-called "Kampuchean refugees", the bases of surviving Pol Pot thugs who commit bandit raids on the territory of People's Kampuchea.

That the Japanese minister has visited the den of Pol Pot men shows on which side are the sympathies of the Japanese ruling circles. Masayoshi Ito himself said at a press conference in Bangkok that Japan would seek "international support" for preservation of Pol Pot men's seat at the United Nations. The Japanese foreign minister also announced the decision of the Japanese Government to earmark 100 million dollars as "aid" to the so-called "refugees", and to grant separately to Thailand 3,000 million yen.

Masayoshi Ito read out a statement "on Japan's policy towards Southeast Asia," which proclaims the conception of expanding Japan's influence in that area of the world, support of anti-communist regimes and conducting of unfriendly policy towards countries of Indochina. To further such a shortsighted course, the stake is made on the use, as a springboard, of the ASEAN member-countries, primarily Thailand.

Commenting on the programme of Japan's broad interference into the affairs of peoples of Southeast Asia, the newspaper AKAHATA points out that this programme, under the cover of the talk about "peace and security", envisages a policy directed at ensuring the interests of the Japanese monopoly capital in Southeast Asia. The programme contains a call for strengthening all pro-American anti-communist regimes in the region and the promise to broaden Japan's cooperation with them in different spheres.

HUN SEN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

LD281549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Call for Talks"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 August--The so-called "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" controls no territory. It represents only wretched gangs of Pol Pot's marauders hiding in Thailand. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has totally discredited itself in the eyes of the Kampuchean people and has no right to speak in their name in international organizations, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, declared at a press conference here.

By supporting Pol Pot's gangs, the minister pointed out, Beijing is trying to provoke armed conflict on the border of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Such a conflict would not be in the interests of the Thai and Kampuchean peoples. It would benefit only the Chinese hegemonists, who are nurturing plans to create conditions to achieve their expansionist goals.

Beijing's support for Thailand is of a tactical nature and is governed by expediency, Hun Sen emphasized. Only quite recently the Chinese authorities were actively supporting subversive Maoist groupings operating in Thailand. Beijing's henchmen--Pol Pot's followers--brutally annihilated tens of thousands of representatives of Thai national minorities in Kampuchea. Unfortunately, Thailand's present leaders are increasingly subordinating their policy to the interests of Beijing and Washington, forgetting the interests of their own people. They have placed their territory at the disposal of Pol Pot's followers. Thai aircraft violate the airspace of the People's Republic of Kampuchea every day, and artillery shells Kampuchean border regions.

Kampuchea, the minister delcared, seeks to normalize relations with Thailand, and the adoption of its proposals advanced at the Vientiane conference of foreign ministers of Indochinese countries would help to stabilize the situation not only on the Kampuchean-Thai border but also throughout Southeast Asia.

For the purposes of improving relations with Thailand the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to begin talks with the Thai side at any level and in any form, and in so doing the People's Republic of Kampuchea makes no demand for recognition as a prior condition for such talks.

Touching on the question of so-called "democratic elections" in Kampuchea under UN control, Hun Sen pointed out that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a sovereign state and that it is just as absurd to demand the holding of elections on its territory under UN supervision as to demand such control over elections in any other country, for example the United States.

GANSHIN LINKS THAI-KAMPUCHEAN TENSION TO BEIJING

LD271515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Under Beijing's Diktat"]

[Text] The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border remains tense. Instances of incursions into Kampuchean air space by Thai Air Force planes have become more frequent. Border regions in the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and others are subjected to artillery missile and mortar fire. Rejecting the constructive proposals of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] on settling border problems, the Bangkok authorities are stepping up subversive operations against the legitimate PRK Government and encouraging provocative sallies by Khmer reactionaries entrenched on Thai territory near the border.

As is known, proposals aimed at ensuring peace and stability on the Kampuchean-Thai border were put forward at the conference of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina held in Vientiane a month ago. With a view to lessening tension in this explosive spot, the idea was put forward of creating demilitarized zones on both sides of the border. But Thailand, clearly acting on instructions from Beijing, rejected these proposals, explaining its decision by saying that it is allegedly "neutral on the Kampuchean question and has nothing to do with the activity of Pol Pot supporters."

At the same time the Bangkok authorities propose the creation of a "demilitarized zone" on the Kampuchean side of the border and a "security zone" on the Thailand side. The implementation of such a measure would mean flouting the PRK's legitimate rights to defend its sovereignty and security against encroachments by Pol Pot gangs. It is well known that it is with the support of Thailand, which has made its territory available for the reactionaries' strong points, that the cutthroats of the butcher Pol Pot, who fled from Phnom Penh, are creating a dangerous tension in the border region with their actions and terrorizing the local population by committing acts of violence against peaceful inhabitants on both sides of the border. Generously equipped with weapons and ammunition from Beijing and trained by CIA agents, the Khmer reactionaries engage in unceasing subversive activity against the PRK's revolutionary government. And not infrequently they pass themselves off as "Kampuchean refugees" allegedly forced to hide in Thailand from "political persecution."

The true face of these fighters "for an idea" was revealed clearly enough in the course of the so-called "voluntary repatriation" recently undertaken unilaterally by the Thai authorities. As the Kampuchean press reported, among those who really wanted to return home, having been in exile as a result of deception or having been subjected to force, the PRK security organs exposed more than 600 Pol Pot agents.

What is the reason for Thailand's negative attitude to proposals for a peaceful settlement of border problems? The answer to this question should apparently be sought not so much in Bangkok as in Beijing. It is China, which is unwilling to resign itself to its defeat in Kampuchea and Vietnam, that is making efforts to stifle the people's power in the PRK and sow distrust and enmity among neighboring countries toward Socialist Vietnam. Unwilling to recognize the irreversible nature of the changes in Indochina, the Beijing hegemonists are pushing the ASEAN countries toward dangerous confrontation with their neighbors and striving to reanimate the dispersed Pol Pot host, which is now living by smuggling, pillage and the drug trade. In pursuit of clearly egotistical, great-power goals, Beijing, having enlisted support from its "senior partner"--the United States--is trying to maintain a smouldering hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia and to provoke dangerous conflicts.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI ATTACKS ON SHIPS

LD270729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Piratical Attack"]

[Text] Vientiane, 23 August--KPL, the Lao news agency has reported that a bandit attack on four Lao transport vessels was mounted on the Mekong River on 19 August. Food and other freight on the ships was seized and the crew members were taken hostage. During the attack one Lao crew member was killed.

The agency notes that this is not the first case of piracy and armed attacks on Lao ships. When the Lao border guards repel pirates the latter find protection and patronage with the Thai authorities.

In connection with this act of piracy the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Foreign Ministry, in a protest note addressed to the Thai Embassy in Laos, has pointed out that the continuing attacks on Lao ships threaten Laos' security and sovereignty, impede the normal life of the population of Lao settlements on the border with Thailand and create tension on the border between the two countries.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry has demanded the immediate cessation of the actions hostile to Laos and warned that the Thai side bears full responsibility for the material and moral damage inflicted.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD271316 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Aug, TASS--The Vietnamese people and the Government of the SRV fully support the just position of the Government of the DRA as expressed in its statement of August 20. We condemn the criminal actions of the American imperialists, Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces against the Afghan people and demand that they should be stopped immediately, says a statement published here by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV.

The people of Vietnam expressed confidence that the heroic Afghan people will thwart the criminal plans of the American imperialists, Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces and will effectively defend their revolutionary gains, build a prospering Afghanistan and make a contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD261141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 August a soiree took place in Moscow devoted to the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Indonesia. R.B. Panggabean, the acting Indonesian charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in it.

PAP REPORTS ON STATEMENTS BY POLISH POLITICAL PARTIES CITED

LD281850 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 28 Aug 80

["State of Affairs in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, August 28, TASS--The leading bodies of Poland's United Peasant and Democratic parties which are part of the People's Unity Front--the mass political organization within the framework of which all political parties and public organizations of the country cooperate--discussed the question of socio-political situation and expressed concern over the stoppages in the work of enterprises in some cities on the coast.

As the PAP news agency reported, a conference of the chairmen of the voivodship committees and the central officials of the party took place at the main committee of the United Peasant Party in Warsaw. The participants in the conference pointed out that stoppages in work complicate the already difficult situation in the country and aggravate tension. They push farther away a possibility of satisfying a number of most urgent social needs in towns and in the countryside and have a negative effect on the living conditions of every Polish family.

The United Peasant Party, it was pointed out at the conference, consistently adheres to the fundamental principles which constitute the basis of the socio-political system and which have been tested in People's Poland by life itself. The basis is the alliance of the workers and peasants, the recognition of the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) in the people's life and the development of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The United Peasant Party strives to perform better its political functions and make a useful contribution to the solution of problems which arise before the country, to the deepening of contacts with the people and to the strengthening of socialist democracy.

The United Peasant Party declares for the improvement of the production planning and management system, for raising the role of the Sejm and the people's councils, for a correct policy of prices and better provision of agriculture with production means. The United Peasant Party will strive for a more effective development of agriculture and better satisfaction of the country's requirements for food products.

At the same time together with the PUWP and the Democratic Party as well as with all the forces of the People's Unity Front, the United Peasant Party will strengthen the Polish people's unity in overcoming the present difficulties and in realizing the national interests.

According to the news agency's report, the leadership of the Democratic Party shares the appraisal of the situation in the country, given by the plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. The Democratic Party's leadership emphasizes that the interest of the Polish state and the people are inseparably connected with socialism. "It has been exactly due to the socialist system, to the Polish people's unity and the dedicated common work that we have taken a worthy and honorary place in the world, achieved the socioeconomic progress and ensured the people's tranquil life."

"Methods and ways to solve the arisen difficulties should be discussed in an atmosphere of social order and normal rhythm of work. Strong and unbreakable unity is the guarantee for our all-round development. It should be kept in future as well. Today it is essential for overcoming the arisen difficulties."

"Responsibility, calm and reasonableness are the only way to resolve the present difficulties. This is the duty of all of us and each separately," the leadership of the Democratic Party of Poland emphasizes.

ATTEMPTS TO USE POLISH EVENTS FOR REVANCHIST AIMS SCORED

LD282122 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In connection with the events in the northern areas of Poland, rightwing newspapers in the FRG have been publishing remarks which must make all those interested in peace and cooperation in Europe sit up. These remarks are agitation appeals to exploit the situation so as to revise some of the results of World War II, including a revision of the border with Poland. Such appeals are made, among others, by the NATIONALE UND SOLDATEN-ZEITUNG which claims Communist Poland allegedly robbed the German people of its eastern territories, and that (?peace) with Poland is only possible on the basis of restoring German rights lost as a result of World War II. Such lamentations are also carried by the Springer papers.

At first sight, it seems to be an attack of madness [words indistinct] but in this case we are not dealing with madmen but with provocateurs who, in their own way, proceed fairly logically. They obviously are quite aware that a revision of the results of World War II would not be permitted by anyone--least of all by socialist Poland which suffered all the terrors of the Hitler invasion. Furthermore, they should bear in mind the fact that the Federal Republic does not even have a common border with Poland. Consequently, in order to regain their longed-for Polish territories the West German revanchists would have to achieve this via the GDR--which is just as much a member of the powerful socialist community as Poland.

Now, what do these people want to achieve? What are their objectives? Who is behind the call for a change in Poland's borders? It seems these people have resolved to exploit the ballyhoo about the Polish events for speculative purposes, in order to change the balance of power within the FRG during the election campaign period in their favor. But the ordinary man in the street will say, surely not. Can popularity be won in our country today with revanchist and militarist slogans? Of course not! Thank God the FRG is not the United States where the public, being led to the point of absurdity, has reached even higher levels.

But it seems that the objective of the provocateurs in question is not limited to raising their own standing but to destroying support for the sensible steps by the present federal government, to aggravating the situation in Europe, to promoting tensions in relations between the FRG and its socialist neighbors. All this creates an atmosphere in which the arms industry prospers by fanning the arms race. And it is just such a situation which the Americans, as well as the magnates of the West German arms industry, aim at in Europe. They promise moral and material support to the rightwingers in the forthcoming general elections. It is hoped that West German public opinion will be able to sort out this propaganda ballyhoo and inflict on it a resounding defeat.

GROMYKO CABLE TO NEW POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER PUBLISHED

LD290951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic

Please accept my wholehearted congratulations on your appointment to the high office of Polish foreign minister.

I wish you great successes in your responsible activity in the interests of the further development and deepening of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries, the consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

FURTHER COMPARISON OF KORNILOV COMMENTARY

A comparison of the item entitled "Kornilov Scores 'Distorting Mirror of Bourgeois Propaganda'" published on page F 4 of the 26 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with an abridged version entitled "On a Provocative Wave" carried on page 3 of Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 27 August reveals the following variations:

Page F 4 SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA begins ...[Text] Attacking the relaxation...

Page F 4, paragraph two, line two, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...strengthen their aggressive foreign policy course and are...

Page F 5, paragraph one, line three, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA omits ...into the world of socialism...

Page F 5, paragraph one, penultimate line, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA omits ...in the West...

Page F 5, paragraph two, line three, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...his speech at the plenum of the...

Page F 5, paragraph two, line three, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA omits ...the Polish leader... through end of paragraph ...be put right....

Page F 5, paragraph four, line five, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA omits ...acting as though ... through end of paragraph ..."rejection of socialism." ...

Page F 5, paragraph five, line five, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...difficult and, presently, extremely difficult problems. But...

Page F 6, paragraph one, line one, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...Meanwhile the West German paper DEUTSCHE NATIONAL-ZEITUNG openly makes revanchist claims against the Polish People's Republic by declaring that, so...

Page F 6, paragraph one, line five, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...coal deposits are." And another West German paper, WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, calls directly for no more...

Page P 6, paragraph one, last line, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads ...Poland are aiming at-- "friend" which have...

Page P 6 last paragraph, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA omits line one ...It is hard... through antiperaltimate line ...convenient for themselves.

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS IN POLAND

A comparison of reports entitled "On the Events in Poland" published in the 28 August Soviet central dailies, PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, TRUD and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA with the item entitled "'Antisocialist Elements' Aim To Push Poland Off Path" published on page P 1 of the 28 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT shows the press reports to be identical with the TASS item with the exception of the following variation.

The last sentence of the press version reads: ...The country's destinies. It was stressed at the plenum that it is the socialist system and only the socialist system that constitutes the unshakable foundation on the basis of which Poland can successfully progress in all spheres.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY FETE

LD281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation was held 21 August. The speakers noted that the Soviet Army's liberation of Romania in 1944 consolidated the victory of the armed uprising by the country's working people. The anti-imperialist people's revolution was initiated. The Romanian people ended the bourgeois landowner system for all time, resolutely embarked on the path of socialism and implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations.

It was stressed that since the first steps in building a new life in Romania the USSR's consistent international policy has been a mighty bastion of the people in their struggle against reaction and for democratic development.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, described the struggle of his country's people for freedom and independence and their successes in socialist building. The Romanian people secured their country's independence and embarked on the path of socialist transformations under favorable domestic and international conditions in which the victorious offensive by the Soviet armies and the first socialist country's brilliant successes were exerting a tremendous influence on world development, he stressed. The ambassador noted the constant development of the traditional friendly Romanian-Soviet relations, which are continuously deepening and comprehensively expanding.

Taking part in the meeting were: B. Ye Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; other officials; and also a delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) headed by Academician Radu Voinea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and member of the ARLUS General Council Bureau.

GROMYKO REPLIES TO 'BASELESS CLAIMS' IN QOTBZADEH LETTER

NC231836 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] We have been informed that the Soviet Embassy in Tehran has handed Iranian authorities the letter sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in reply to an 11 August, 1980, letter from Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. We now draw your attention to the text of this letter.

In his letter, Andrey Gromyko writes: Your Excellency, the Foreign Minister. I received your 11 August letter addressed to me. To put it very mildly, this letter surprised me. Irresponsible behavior in interpreting facts, completely baseless claims, and finally the tone of your letter, which is in now way suitable for relations between two countries with national sovereign rights, cannot be (?concealed) by using new modes of diplomatic correspondence and revolutionary sincerity.

No new ideas, let alone revolutionary ones, are mentioned in your letter, which contains attacks against the Soviet Union. Naturally, it would have been possible to ignore your unfriendly claims, which misrepresent our country's policy. But since you published your letter, we consider it advisable to give a short reply to it so that uninformed people in Iran, people toward whom we have friendly feelings, are not misled.

Andrey Gromyko then writes: In your letter you tried to disgrace our country's basic policy on international issues and to place the Soviet Union on the same level as the United States. But it cannot be erased from history that throughout its existence the Soviet Union has always fought and continues to fight against imperialism and diligently supports the just struggles of nations for freedom and independence. Tens of countries--including a large number of Islamic ones--that have set forth on the path of independent progress know from experience that the Soviet Union has helped and continues to help them in this struggle.

Can one ignore that the rescinding of unequal agreements between Russian and Iran was one of the first steps taken by the nascent Soviet republic in the field of foreign policy? As far as the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement is concerned, it should be said that basically this agreement has a completely different aspect [than that alleged by Qotbzadeh], and the few decades that have passed since its initialing have shown that this fact is mutually beneficial.

Andrey Gromyko then writes: In relation to the 1921 agreement, you referred to the incidents during World War II. However, the way these incidents were interpreted show that you either are ignorant of historic facts or are intentionally ignoring them. The truth is that had the Soviet Union not taken the steps it did, Iran would have fallen into Hitler's nets and would have suffered the same fate as Germany. Can it be seriously believed that if the Soviet Union did not exist and the Islamic Republic of Iran did not enjoy its firm support, U.S. imperialism would not have tried to forcibly thwart Iran's revolution?

At the same time, the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs was and is an integral part of the Soviet Union's policy both toward Iran and toward other countries. The claim that the Soviet Union is allegedly involved in Iran's internal affairs is nothing but a fantasy, as was the claim--and no more convincing--about the imaginary (?delivery of money) from Soviet satellites to counterrevolutionary elements.

It is even difficult to say whether this stems more from not recognizing realities and not being able to discern that which is intentionally placed at the disposal of the Iranian leadership by enemies of the Soviet Union and Iran and that is aimed at creating a rift between both countries, or is the result of an intentional and unrestrained knocking together of empty claims that are aimed at creating mistrust toward the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko writes: In your letter reference is made to the Afghanistan issue as well. Our policy on this is completely clear, and I will not go into details. However, I want to stress again that those who can and will solve matters concerning Afghanistan's domestic affairs are the Afghan people themselves and their government. Apart from them, no one else can or will do this. However, Iran, by declaring its readiness to hold talks with the legal government of that country on normalizing Iranian-Afghan relations, will be able to play a part in overcoming the tension stemming from the Afghan problems. We seriously believe that this will be in conformity with both states' basic interests and with the objective of preserving peace and stability in this part of the world.

I repeat that the Soviet Union wants to have good and neighborly relations with Iran that are based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonintervention in each others' internal affairs.

At the end of your letter, you also expressed your views in favor of this in a general way. If words are manifested in specific deeds, this will, of course, be very favorably received by us. But as far as practical issues regarding Soviet-Iranian relations--including the number of personnel in organizations related to both countries and their consulates--are concerned, it should be said that these issues are presently being studied by the ministries of both countries and can be completely solved once both sides express their goodwill and wish for finding an acceptable solution.

PARS REPORT ON ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF UK CLERGYMAN CITED

LD271512 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Aug, TASS--Iranian Deputy Minister of National Guidance Behzadnia has made a statement accusing the American CIA, the British and Israeli intelligence services of staging the latest conspiracy in Iran with the aim of overthrowing the republican regime.

He gave the PARS agency a document that was found during a search in the building of the Isfahan bishopric whose representatives are accused of espionage. British clergyman Honet, who had headed for many years a ramified espionage network in Iran, says in this document that he was forwarding it through a CIA agent to a high ranking Pentagon officer and asked him to arrive personally in Iran to be informed about the details of the plot. It is said in this document marked "secret" that 500 million dollars were received from the CIA. This money was to be forwarded to high ranking Iranian Army officers, members of pro-Zionist groupings and other counter-revolutionary elements who were preparing a military putsch. The "clergyman" also says that he also received from the ambassador of Britain 300 kg of explosive which was passed on to Iranian monarchist officers.

This document, says the PARS News Agency, fully confirms the fact of direct participation by the American CIA, the British and Israeli intelligence services in staging an anti-Iranian conspiracy.

PLAN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH JORDAN SIGNED

LD2[illegible]5 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[From TASS "From the Teleprinter" Feature]

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan in 1980-1981 has been signed. It envisages the further exchange of delegations of scientists and cultural and athletic figures and the organization of exhibitions and film festivals. The plan also envisages the expansion of cooperation between Soviet and Jordanian higher educational establishments.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO MOROCCO'S 'ALI YATA

LD290905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party General Secretary 'Ali Yata]

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Yata, general secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco.

Dear Comrade 'Ali Yata:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal congratulations on your 60th birthday.

Soviet communists know you to be an active fighter for the interests of the working class and all Morocco's working people, for peace, democracy and social progress. You make your contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. Your activity serves the noble cause of developing friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Morocco.

We wish you, Dear Comrade 'Ali Yata, good health, and successes for you and all members of your party in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Award on Birthday

LD242333 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--'Ali Yata was awarded a Soviet Friendship of Peoples Order for his services in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, for his contribution to consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and Moroccan peoples and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

ETHIOPIA DENIES SOMALI INVASION CLAIMS

LD281654 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Aug, TASS--The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry refuted in a most resolute manner allegations by Somali propaganda about Ethiopian invasion of Somali territory.

A special statement by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry says the assertions of the Somali Defence Ministry on alleged invasion, made public in Mogadishu yesterday, are absolutely groundless and are pure fabrications. They seek to deceive the world public in who the true aggressor is. The fabrications are aimed also at justifying Somalia's continued provocations against Ethiopia and the setting up of U.S. bases in Somali territory.

Stepanov Commentary

LD281908 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Yevgeniy Stepanov commentary]

[Text] The statement to the effect that Ethiopia has invaded Somalia has not been recognized by other news agencies, although the Washington leaders, who are now friendly with Somalia, were the first to report it, you could detect their half-hearted approach.

Let us ask ourselves, why have the Somali leaders released such reports? The answer to that question is very simple if one looks at the recent agreement signed between Somalia and the United States. In the agreement Somalia allows the United States to establish bases in Somalia while Somalia will receive help and particularly military assistance. At the same time it was agreed that the arms which Somalia will receive from the United States should be for defensive purposes only. Somalia leaders trying to justify their aggressive policy must create fabricated and concocted lies to the effect that Ethiopia is the aggressor and threatens the existence of Somalia. But it has also been proved that units of Somali regular troops, not Ethiopian forces, are still in some areas of the Ogaden region which belongs to Ethiopia. This was disclosed in the hearing going on in the U.S. Congress committee in charge of African affairs by [name indistinct] who is a member of the committee.

The statement released concerning Ethiopia's invasion into Somalia was just lies concocted by the Somali leaders and shows us that these leaders have not renounced their expansionist policy of creating a greater Somalia. They have not stopped their policy of claiming territories belonging to their neighbors, and they are also not interested in contributing to and establishing a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. It is unfortunate that, after all that has been agreed upon at the OAU, Somali leaders have not responded to the call by the OAU committee appointed to investigate the crisis between Somalia and Ethiopia.

As is already known, the committee declared that the Ogaden is Ethiopian territory and submitted several proposals which might solve the crisis between Somalia and Ethiopia. Among the proposals are:

1. Territorial respect between the two governments;

2. No interference in the internal affairs of each other;

3. End the crisis by peaceful talks;

4. The committee (urged observance of) the OAU Charter which calls for respect for existing borders at independence and passed the above verdict unanimously.

The commentator writes: As we see it the Somali leaders are very much opposed to this last point of respect for the OAU Charter.

BASE ACCORD COULD HAVE 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' FOR AFRICA

LD281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] Talks on providing the American Armed Forces with naval and air bases in Somalia have ended in Washington after many months. In securing these bases the American military has taken one more step along the path of militarizing the Indian Ocean basin and creating a giant network of strong points from western Australia to East Africa.

To judge by statements from the Pentagon, the United States will continue to build up its military presence in this region, regardless of expens , in order to keep its natural resources and the West's ocean oil supply routes under tight control. The bases in Somalia, as well as those in Oman and Egypt, on the Diego Garcia atoll and elsewhere, are designed as springboards for the so-called "rapid deployment force" to make strikes against Iran and to suppress the national liberation movements.

The agreement with Somalia could result in dangerous consequences for peace in East Africa, and particularly in the Horn of Africa. The Mogadishu government has taken this step after being tempted by U.S. promises to deliver large consignments of military hardware in order to rearm the army of Somali nationalists to realize their expansionist designs. It is obvious that the appearance of American militarists' new strong points in this region will only increase tension in relations among African states. Washington's aggressive policy and its present collusion with the Somali regime run overtly counter to the desire of independent Africa to settle conflicts on the continent by peaceful means and, in particular, to secure lasting peace in the Horn of Africa.

The agreement in Washington coincided with the work of the OAU committee on settling the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. As is known, the committee unanimously recognized the Ogaden region, which Mogadishu includes within "great Somalia," as an inalienable part of Ethiopia and recommended the Somali Government abandon its territorial claims on its neighbors. American support and new deliveries of weapons to the Somali Army can only pour oil on the flames and help to strengthen the positions of bellicose nationalist groupings in Mogadishu.

As the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY declared, the new collusion "creates a direct threat to security in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf region and strikes against the peace initiatives of the OAU and individual countries."

PRAVDA DISCUSSES DJIBOUTI TIES WITH ETHIOPIA, USSR

LD2281059 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 August, 1980, publishes on page 6 a 1,600-word Djibouti-Addis Ababa dispatch, datelined August, from correspondent A. Serbin, under the headline "Open to Wind and Sun." After describing climate and natural features of Djibouti, Serbin goes on to outline its main economic activities and potential. He then discusses its foreign policy, based on the principle of "neutrality," Serbin says: "(Abdelkader Vaberi Asker), chairman of the National Assembly, noted as a foreign policy success for the country the establishment of normal relations with neighboring states. Ethiopian-Djibouti ties have recently undergone new development. During the recent visit by Moumine Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, to Addis Ababa, the two sides confirmed their desire to strengthen their relations and expressed identical views on questions of maintaining stability, peace and security in the Horn of Africa. A joint communique stressed the need for strict respect for the principle of inviolability of state borders and noninterference in other states' internal affairs."

Serbin goes on to note that Soviet ships visit in Djibouti, stating: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, opportunities have opened up for various contacts. The first Soviet photographic exhibition has been held and the first Soviet scientist has visited this country. On the agenda now is the conclusion of agreements on maritime shipping, trade and air communications.

"'We are prepared to develop business ties with all countries, and therefore we are attentively studying the drafts of these agreements,' Aden Robdeh Awaleh, minister of commerce, transportation and tourism, who received me, said.

"The question of relations between our countries was also discussed at a meeting with the chairman of the National Assembly.

"'Our relations with the Soviet Union are good, and we want them to remain so,' (Abdelkader Vaberi Asker) said. 'We think that this will be the case!'"

Serbin concludes by noting Djibouti's efforts to "live by its own labor and by exchanges with the international community."

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH MAURITIUS DELEGATION

LD281924 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vice President Vasiliy Kuznetsov has received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius now in the Soviet Union. The vice president noted that the first visit by parliamentarians of that country to the Soviet Union would provide for furthering friendship between the two nations. Cooperation meets their basic interests. During the talks the need was stressed for cementing the unity of all peace-loving forces at a time when the international situation was growing acute.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT OF BENIN PARTY DELEGATION

LD281449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party headed by P. Osho, member of the party's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, was in the Soviet Union 12-24 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During its visit in the USSR the delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work in leading the soviets of people's deputies. It was received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The Benin comrades made a trip to the Armenian SSR. They had meetings and talks at the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Yerevan Gorkom and the Yerevan Gorispolkom, as well as in a number of rayon and village soviets. The delegation members visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and cultural establishments in the republic. The delegation expressed gratitude for the broad opportunities afforded it to familiarize itself with the activities of the soviets--organs of true democracy. It was emphasized that the CPSU's experience in the sphere of state building and party leadership of the activities of local organs of power represents something of great value to young states embarking on the path of building a society without man's exploitation of man.

COURT SENTENCES YAKUNIN TO 5-YEAR PRISON TERM, EXILE

LD281344 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Yevgenyev reports from the city courtroom:

Gleb Yakunin, 46, has been sentenced by the Moscow City Court to a 5-year prison term and 5 years of exile for the crime committed by him. The sentence was announced today after a four-day open trial. The court found correct the statement of the indictment that Gleb Yakunin's actions are covered by Part 1 of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

It was established and proved that Yakunin fabricated, multiplied, kept and distributed slanderous materials, engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, setting before him quite a concrete aim, that of undermining the existing system in the USSR. The irrefutable evidence presented to the court showed that Gleb Yakunin maintained criminal connections with subversive centres abroad. During meetings with their emissaries he discussed concrete questions of coordination of actions, hostile to the Soviet Union and called, specifically, for establishing abroad a new radio centre for ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. There was astonishingly little of religion in the actions of Yakunin, former singer of one of the churches near Moscow, while on the other hand there was quite a lot of "laic", "secular" things--of quite a definite character. It was established during investigation that Yakunin used to buy up and resell utensils of worship, antiquarian things, books, articles of precious metals and stones, etc. The words, "bought", "sold", "resold", "offered to buy", etc. Constantly recurred in the evidence presented by witnesses concerning Yakunin. All this does not accord with the halo of "selfless service of religion" which certain bourgeois propaganda organs are trying to create for Yakunin. The trial also showed how false are the assertions of Western propaganda that his activities were allegedly in the service of the church and were therefore supported by co-believers.

This is what is said by those who considered themselves Yakunin's supporters at some stages in their lives.

Aleksandr Shushpanov: "Yakunin's views have nothing to do with religion and the interests of the Russian Orthodox Church. Yakunin was against the peace-making activities of our church." "At first I considered Yakunin a really religious person but during my longer association with him I came to the conclusion that he was trying rather to make a political capital for himself by means of religion."

Lev Regelson: "Yakunin was engaged in activities that were harmful to the homeland".

Viktor Kapitanchuk: "I knew that the documents we made were used by various anti-Soviet centres and organizations, including the so-called 'People's Labour Union', the editorial office of the magazine "POSEV', radio station 'Liberty' and others in their hostile activities against the Soviet state.

Yakunin was aware of the illegality of his actions since he was officially warned in December, 1977. Nevertheless he did not cease his unlawful activities and continued them up to his arrest. The accused admitted that the materials he had sent to the West were used by anti-Soviet organs for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union. He refused to continue the activities incriminated to him and said he would not engage in such activities again. The workers of Moscow enterprises, engineers, students of Moscow institutions, journalists who were present in the court-room approved of the just sentence passed on Yakunin.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 AUGUST

LD290712 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Harvesting of grain has started in north Kazakhstan. All virgin land oblasts are now harvesting. Ear crops are to be cleared from 16 million hectares there. In the southern rayons of Omskaya Oblast, the main producers of strong and valuable wheat, have begun reaping. The weather is favorable for the work at the moment. In Kurganskaya Oblast 1 million tons of silage have been stockpiled. Procurement of silage is taking place at the same time as the harvesting of grain crops. (0100 GMT)

To date 400,000 tons of grain have been delivered to granaries in the Tambov area. This is more than one-third of the plan. The harvest is proceeding in difficult weather conditions. There have been 35 mm of rainfall there in the last 2 days, which is the same as the total for a normal month. Sowing of wintercrops has started in Dagestan. The area sown to winter crops is to be increased to 220,000 hectares in Dagestan this year. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast 1.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to date. Average yields are 24-26 quintals per hectare. In Altayskiy Kray, harvesting is in progress on a round-the-clock basis. (0700 GMT)

Farmers in Kirovgradskaya Oblast have completed harvest of early grain crops. Grain crops have been reaped over 500,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. which is about 30 percent of the harvest area. (1330 GMT)

In Kirgizia cereals remain to be harvested from less than 100,000 hectares. Quite recently a yield of 10-12 quintals per hectare was considered perfectly satisfactory on the harsh Tyan-Shah. However, scientists evolved and zoned new varieties. The large-scale improvement of lands, the use of mineral fertilizers and the high level of agricultural technology have made it possible to double yields in a short time and on irrigated lands the Tyan-Shan crop farmers are obtaining up to 40 quintals of grain per hectares. Combines and seed drills are at work in Kirgizia. Machine operators of the Talas Valley today began to sow winter crops. Immediately after harvesting the farmers fertilize and till the freed areas and sow them with high-yield varieties.

OSYCHKIN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS, WINTER SOWING

LD280945 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[M. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Gathering the Harvest and Sowing the Winter Crops"]

[Text] The last 10 days of August have arrived. Summer is coming to an end. But there are a whole lot of urgent matters in the fields. Grain harvesting and fodder procurement are at their height, vegetable and potato harvesting is going on and the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing is getting under way. And all this work must be fulfilled in a very short space of time and to an excellent standard. Rural workers are called on to double and triple their efforts in the fields and to persistently strive for high results in competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 18 August grain and pulse crops (except corn) had been cut on 55.6 million hectares, or 45 percent of the sown area on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Threshing had been carried out on 46.3 million hectares, or 83 percent of the crop cut. Agricultural machine operators must overcome the caprices of the weather and step up the pace of work. In a week the threshing was carried out on 9.6 million hectares, which is considerably less than the preceding week.

In threshing cereals and pulse crops, farmers of Kuban farms are intensifying work on the threshing floors. They have completed the sale to the state of 3 million tons of grain. Over 2 million tons of grain--mainly wheat--have already arrived in the state granaries from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Don.

In the RSFSR grain and pulse crops have been cut on a total of 33.3 million hectares, or over 44 percent of the crop. Over 80 percent of this area has been threshed. Farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone have still only completed the cutting on 23 percent of the area. In Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya, Smolenskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts the area reaped is only 2-7 percent. It goes without saying that the unstable weather is hampering the work. But nevertheless, under similar conditions the farmers of Orolovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts have gathered over one-third of the crops. People's labor must be more efficiently organized and progressive techniques and advanced workers' experience must be promptly implemented.

It is important to conduct the summer work without interruption, not to delay with threshing the windrows and with preparing the harvest on the threshing floors, to deliver the grain to the elevators without interruption, and to cherish above all the first commandment--fulfill the state plans for grain sales. In this respect the initiative of the graingrowers of Sterlitamakskiy Rayon in the Bashkirskaya ASSR deserves every possible support; they resolved to overfulfil the pledges they had adopted earlier--to deliver 130,000 tons of grain to the state granaries which is 25,000 tons more than planned. The initiatives of the Sterlitamakskiy Rayon farmers, which was described in SELSKAYA ZHIZN of 17 August, has many followers. After coping with the 5-year plan target, the Chapayev Kolkhoz of Dobrinskiy Rayon, Lipetskaya Oblast, is dispatching an additional 500 tons of grain. The Volgograd Meliorator Sovkhoz has already laid in more than 3,000 tons of grain over and above the plan. If only there were many more farms like these in all the republics.

In getting grain procurement under way, it is necessary to heighten the sense of responsibility of farm managers and agricultural and procurement organs for fulfilling national economic plans and targets for grain sales to the state. In a number of places for various reasons, instances of delays in grain shipments have still not been eliminated. A big gap between grain threshing and its dispatch to the elevators has developed on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Tatarskaya ASSR, of Kuybyshevskaya, Voronezhskaya and certain other oblasts of the Volga and the Central Chernozem regions. Farms of the Ukraine must complete the harvesting and transporting of grain from the threshing floors more rapidly. It is important to fulfill the targets for all crops and to strive to provide the country with more strong and durum wheat, buckwheat, millet and barley.

A good harvest of wheat--30 quintals per hectare--has been gathered in Moldavia. In Belorussia 30 percent of grain and pulse crops have been cut, in Latvia--19 percent, Lithuania--24 percent and in Estonia--35 percent. In Kazakhstan over 6 million hectares have been harvested.

The field production process during these August days must proceed in an organized, unified rhythm. The farms are gathering the corn and the hulled crops. The potato and vegetable plantations are objects of special concern. [paragraph continues]

The weather has not favored a good yield on them everywhere. So it is necessary now to adopt additional measures for cultivating vegetables on the late-sown areas and to gather completely and preserve all the produce. The plan for vegetable procurement has still only been 20 percent fulfilled. Some 480,000 tons of fruit and berries have gone for sale and 405,000 tons of high-quality leaf tea have been gathered. Fiber flax has been pulled on the first 155,000 hectares and the cottongrowers are making the final preparations for the mass harvest.

Recently a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution was published on additional measures to ensure the timely gathering, shipment and processing of the 1980 sugar beet harvest. In response to this, beetgrowers and the processing industry collectives are continuing to actively tend the crops and are striving to increase the weight of the roots, to carefully prepare for the gathering, shipment and processing of the raw material and to obtain the maximum quantity of sugar from every hectare. Unfortunately, all is not well everywhere with preparation of equipment. For example, the beet harvesting combines in Tambovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts are not being repaired as well as they were last year.

The future grainfield requires very decisive actions. Winter crops have still only been sown on 2.5 million hectares. This work is proceeding rapidly in Permskaya, Kirovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in the Udmurtskaya ASSR. Sowing time has arrived on all farms of the North-West, Central and Volgo-Vyatka regions but the soil here has not been prepared on even half the area. For this reason and also because of the shortage of seeds in sound condition the sowing in Pskovskaya, Vladimirskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts is virtually only just beginning, although literally only a few days remain till the end of the optimal time. The fall plowing has been performed on the first 5.4 million hectares. Farm managers are called on to assign a larger number of powerful tractors to the plowing and to create all the conditions for highly productive work from machine operators. The August field needs shock labor!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

IL281423 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 1

["Agricultural Review Prepared by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the SELSKAYA ZHIZN Editorial Office": "More High-Quality Fodder"]

[Text] It is a busy time in the countryside at the moment: The main grain harvest is underway and haymaking and fodder procurement continue. But the weather is not kind. Rain frequently hinders the work in meadows and fields of fodder crops, making a lot of work for production organizers. In these conditions correct, efficient distribution of material and technical resources and manpower and quick and good quality harvest work are the prerequisites of success.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 18 August kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut 67.8 million hectares of sown and natural grasses (61 percent of the plan), procured 44.4 million tons of hay (58 percent of the target) and 62.2 million tons of cured hay (90 percent) and produced more than 5 million tons of artificially dehydrated fodder (67 percent). Everywhere silage is being laid down, 22.5 million tons having been procured.

"Struggle For Fodder as You Would for Grain"--with this as their motto many farms and rayons are organizing work efficiently and are successfully replenishing the fodder stocks. The Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Dobrushskiy Rayon, Gomelskaya Oblast, has already procured 10.5 quintals of fodder units per head of livestock--almost twice the average rayon indicator. Each farm produces 20 tons of granulated fodder per day. Many RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully procuring hay. The republic as a whole has procured 2.2 million tons more than by the same time last year; the Ukraine has procured 665,000 tons more and Estonia 183,000 tons more.

In the difficult weather conditions, which are hindering the drying of grasses on the fields, appreciably more cured hay is being laid in and grass meal produced. Farmers in Vladimirskaya Oblast have laid in 214,000 tons of hay (59 percent of the plan) and 190,000 tons of cured hay (101 percent) and have fulfilled the grass meal production plan by 87 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Lithuania and Azerbaijan are carrying out above-plan procurement of cured hay. Farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia have procured considerably more than by the same time last year.

The artificially dehydrated fodder production rate is also higher than in 1979. Farms in Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Estonia, Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krays, Leningradskaya Oblast and a number of other RSFSR oblasts have produced more than 200 tons of grass meal per drying unit. Farms in Armenia, Moldavia and Kazakhstan, however, have produced only 47-71 tons of vitamin fodder per unit.

The start of the corn harvest is somewhat delayed this year. However, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are stepping up the silage procurement rate. They are making increasing use of chemical preservatives and nitrogenous additives. Some 62.2 million tons of silage have already been laid down, including 10 million tons with preservatives. Some 4.2 million tons of silage enriched with carbamides and other synthetic nitrogenous additives have been obtained. Silage making is better organized than last year in the RSFSR, Lithuania, Latvia and Turkmenia. You often encounter examples of absolutely heroic labor in this work. In 5 working days a Komsomol youth team at the Novoi Kolkhoz in Dzhizakskiy Rayon, Dzhizakskaya Oblast, harvested 60 hectares, obtaining 300 quintals of green matter per hectare. Leading machine operators on the Teletskiy experimental farm-technikum in Georgia's Gardabanskiy Rayon are laying in 70-80 tons of green matter daily. The V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz in Estonia's Kharyuskiy Rayon has already laid down 3,100 tons of silage compared with planned 2,500 tons.

Straw procurements are increasing daily. Almost 30 million tons have been stacked. However straw procurements are somewhat down from last year. As in past years, some farms are allowing a long delay between the threshing of grain and stacking of straw. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania are doing this.

While making every effort to increase the amount of fodder procured it is necessary constantly to improve its quality. By the beginning of August 32 percent of procured hay, 33 percent of the cured hay, 25 percent of the silage and 63 percent of the grass meal had been checked--these indicators are considerably higher than last year's. At the same time, some republics are not too concerned about improving fodder quality. How else can you explain the fact that only 4-12 percent of the hay has been checked for quality in Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lithuania and Latvia, 4-6 percent of the cured hay in Kazakhstan and Estonia, and less than one-third of the grass meal in Turkmenia, Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan?

For the second year procurement techniques and the quality of procured fodder in Krasnodarskiy Kray farms are being monitored by a special service--the kray planning and surveying station of agricultural chemicalization, its two branches and the Adygeyskaya Oblast, 10 interfarm, 11 rayon agrochemical and 40 farm laboratories for the express analysis of fodder. By mid-August 91 percent of the grass meal, 69 percent of the hay and 80 percent of the cured hay had been checked for quality. All the raw material and each batch of fodder are checked for dry matter and carotene to determine the quality grade. The farms get the results of the moisture content analyses within 2-3 hours and the carotene analyses the next day. A system of extra payment for high-quality fodder has been elaborated and introduced in the kray. A similar service investigates the fodder in Stavropolskiy Kray.

The efficiency of all quality control elements, from selection of specimens and delivery of them to the laboratory to the delivery of the analysis results to the farm makes it possible to enhance fodder procurement technological discipline and, consequently, improve fodder quality. On the farms where qualitative analysis of fodder is poorly organized you often encounter violations of technique and a decline in fodder quality, a lot of substandard hay and grass meal is procured on Moldavian and Kazakh farms and substandard grass meal in Estonia and Orenburgskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. The quality of the silage laid down in Armenia, Kirgizia and Moldavia is poor.

Even the best fodder deteriorates if it is badly kept. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics are constructing many of these installations [as published]. At the same time, there are serious worries about the fulfillment of targets for the construction of silage and cured hay installations and hay storage facilities in farms in Belorussia, the Ukraine and a number of RSFSR oblasts.

Good second crops of grass have or are growing in many parts of the country. One of the most important tasks at the final stage of the green harvest is that of making maximum use of them to accumulate coarse and succulent fodder. Fodder procurement has entered the decisive stage.

INCLEMENT WEATHER HAMPERS RYAZANSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST

LD291001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent A. Koptsov report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch": "Grain for the State"]

[Excerpt] Ryazanskaya Oblast--There is no such thing as an easy harvest. In any year or in any part of the country. All the same, the difficulties now being faced by farmers in the Ryazanskaya Oblast grainfields are unprecedented.

The grain fields occupy more than 1 million hectares here. And a good crop has been grown nearly everywhere. The grain growers of the Svetlyy Put Kolkhoz in Skopinskiy Rayon intend to obtain 42 quintals per hectare, and those of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Novoderevenskiy Rayon--37 quintals of grain per hectare. Some 560 harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments have been brought out into the oblast's fields--thousands of reapers, combines, trucks, tractors and other machines.

The grain crops were 2 whole weeks late ripening, and the load per combine is nearly 180 hectares. At the same time there had scarcely been a day without rain--sometimes cold rain, sometimes the monotonous rain of fall, sometimes the torrential rain of summer. The rain and wind has lodged the tall, thick grain crops and flattened the windrows to the ground....

That is what this year's harvest is like in Ryazanskaya Oblast, and all over the Non-Chernozem Zone. All the same, it is under way. Not so quickly and successfully as one would wish, but not so slowly as it might be. A group of well-known combine operators and heroes of socialist labor have appealed to all the oblast's farmers to carry out their duty conscientiously and greet the 26th party congress with new labor successes.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR COSMONAUTS

LD261412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A presentation was held in the Kremlin of Soviet awards to cosmonauts from the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A worthy contribution to the implementation of the international Intercosmos scientific program has been made by Aviator-Cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Vasilyevich Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, a citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their successful mission is a new shining example of the fruitful cooperation between socialist countries in the peaceful exploration and utilization of space for the interests of all mankind.

Today in the Kremlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented distinguished awards of the Soviet Union to Viktor Vasilyevich Gorbatko and Pham Tuan.

The award presentation was attended by Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Savinkin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aviation Lieutenant General Shatalov, head of training for Soviet cosmonauts; other officials, and also Nguyen Huu Mai [as heard], Vietnam's ambassador to the USSR.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech when presenting the awards. He said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Esteemed comrades and friends. It is pleasing to learn that space is becoming increasingly inhabitable and that the family of cosmonauts is being broadened by (?members) of the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries. This is why we have the occasion today to cordially greet the participants in the most recent space mission, the well-known aviator-cosmonaut of the USSR, Viktor Vasilyevich Gorbatko, and his companion on the mission, the native of Vietnam, Pham Tuan.

Aboard the scientific orbiting research complex Salyut-Soyuz they carried out the entire program of research and experiments and carried it out excellently. This success is shared (?by all those that created the) space equipment, the staff of the ground services, and of course our glorious cosmonauts, Leonid Ivanovich Popov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, who, like good hosts, made the new international crew at home. Visits on board Soviet orbiting stations by research spacemen from socialist countries have already become a regular event. Jointly with Soviet cosmonauts representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Hungary have worked fruitfully in space.

We all feel particular gratification that these have now been joined by a representative of the Vietnamese people, Pham Tuan. Having shown courage and heroism in the fight for the independence of his homeland, he has now brought glory to his people with his achievement in the exploration of space.

Close ties in space represent a direct continuation of the longstanding and strong friendship between the socialist peoples. And this friendship is both a reliable support in a time of trials and a great force in the fight for a better life, for peace and progress.

We communists firmly believe that the living currents of the friendship of the peoples of the countries of socialism will never be interrupted. Year by year they will flourish more and more clearly and their fruits will be multiplied.

Comrades, by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aviator-Cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Vasilyevich Gorbatko, for courage and heroism shown in carrying out his space mission with the international crew, is awarded the Order of Lenin. The cosmonaut and research worker, hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Tuan, is awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union together with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star. In presenting these awards I wish you with all my heart, dear comrades, health, happiness, new (?achievements), new and great successes. [applause] [end recording]

Accepting the award, the commander of the international space crew, Viktor Gorbatko said:

[Begin Gorbatko recording] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deeply respected Leonid Ilich, dear comrades:

In receiving the distinguished awards from our homeland, we feel emotions of heartfelt gratitude and profound recognition to the Central Committee of our beloved Communist Party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and personally to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the trust placed in us to carry out the Soviet-Vietnamese international space mission and the high evaluation of our modest contribution to the implementation of the Intercosmos program. During the days of the 22nd Moscow Olympics our country convincingly showed all peoples, by means of our international mission, its striving for peace, international solidarity and friendship. This mission was the result of many years of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was the result of the way in which the Central Committee of the CPSU and you, dear Leonid Ilich, show constant concern for close cooperation between the countries of the socialist community.

We are thankful to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the cordial greetings message and ardent good wishes which you, together with Comrade Le Duan, sent the crew of the orbiting scientific complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36--Soyuz-37. We are very grateful for all this to our people and our party and, dear Leonid Ilich, permit me to assure that Soviet cosmonauts and the staff of the Order of Lenin Cosmonaut Training Centre will continue in the future to labor selflessly for the glory of our great socialist homeland, and will mark the 26th congress of our Leninist party with new successes in implementing the Intercosmos program of the community of socialist countries.

[Brezhnev] I wish you success. [applause] [end recording]

Then Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin to cosmonaut and research worker Pham Tuan. This is what Pham Tuan said:

[Begin Pham Tuan recording] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dear Leonid Ilich, esteemed comrades:

The great honor has fallen to me, a citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to receive the highest award of the Soviet Union from your hands, dear Leonid Ilich, in Moscow, capital of the USSR, the world's first socialist state.

I accept it with emotion and gratitude as an award made to a son of the heroic Vietnamese people. The year in which our space mission was accomplished is a jubilee year for my homeland. It is the year of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the 90th anniversary of the birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, and the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Vietnam.

You, dear Leonid Ilich, together with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, are making an inestimable contribution to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the fraternal links between our communist parties. You were the initiators of the preparation and implementation of the space mission involving cosmonauts from the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Please accept my most heartfelt gratitude for the cordiality, warmth and love shown to my people. I wish you good health, and further success in your fruitful activities toward implementing the Leninist ideas of peace, friendship and (?brotherhood) of people and solidarity in the fight for a brilliant future for the whole of mankind in communism. [applause] [end recording]

The speeches were listened to with great attention and received with applause. In memory of the joint international space flight, Viktor Gorbatko presented Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a certificate on the mission of the internation crew on board the orbiting complex, a portrait of Leonid Ilich autographed by the cosmonauts and a book on the Constitution or basic law of the USSR, delivered from orbit. Pham Tuan presented Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a gift of a sculpture of Vladimir Ilich Lenin which had been up in space, the state coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and some sacred soil from Ba Ding Square in the city of Hanoi.

SRV ENVOY'S MOSCOW BANQUET WELCOMES JOINT SPACEFLIGHT

OW130853 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Aug, VNA--Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai gave a banquet in Moscow yesterday to welcome the success of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet space flight on board the Salyut 6-Soyuz 36-Soyuz 37 scientific research orbital complex. His guests included the full and substitute Soviet-Vietnamese crews composed of V.V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, and V.F. Bykovskiy and Bui Thanh Lein. Also present on the Soviet side were leading members of the party Central Committee departments, the Foreign Ministry, mass organizations and the Academy of Sciences, generals of the armed forces, leading officials of the Intercosmos Council, the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts-Training Centre, the Space Flight Control Centre, and many cosmonauts, scientists, designers, engineers, specialists and workers taking part in this historic flight. Ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the member countries of the Intercosmos programme, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic also attended. The delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association led by its Vice President Nguyen Xien, on a tour of the Soviet Union, was present.

Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai welcomed V.V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan and praised them for their courage in successfully accomplishing their duties. He warmly congratulated them on receiving high awards from the party and the state of the Soviet Union. The ambassador expressed profound gratitude to the party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. Brezhnev, the Soviet offices and individuals for their contributions to this successful flight. He sincerely thanked the other fraternal socialist countries for closely cooperating with Vietnam in the Intercosmos programme and for sharing in the Vietnamese people's joy at the success of this historic space flight.